

TRIBUTES TO THE HONORABLE

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MARYLAND

**TO COMMEMORATE HIS YEARS OF SERVICE TO
THE STATE OF MARYLAND AND TO THE
NATION IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED
STATES, 1961-1987**

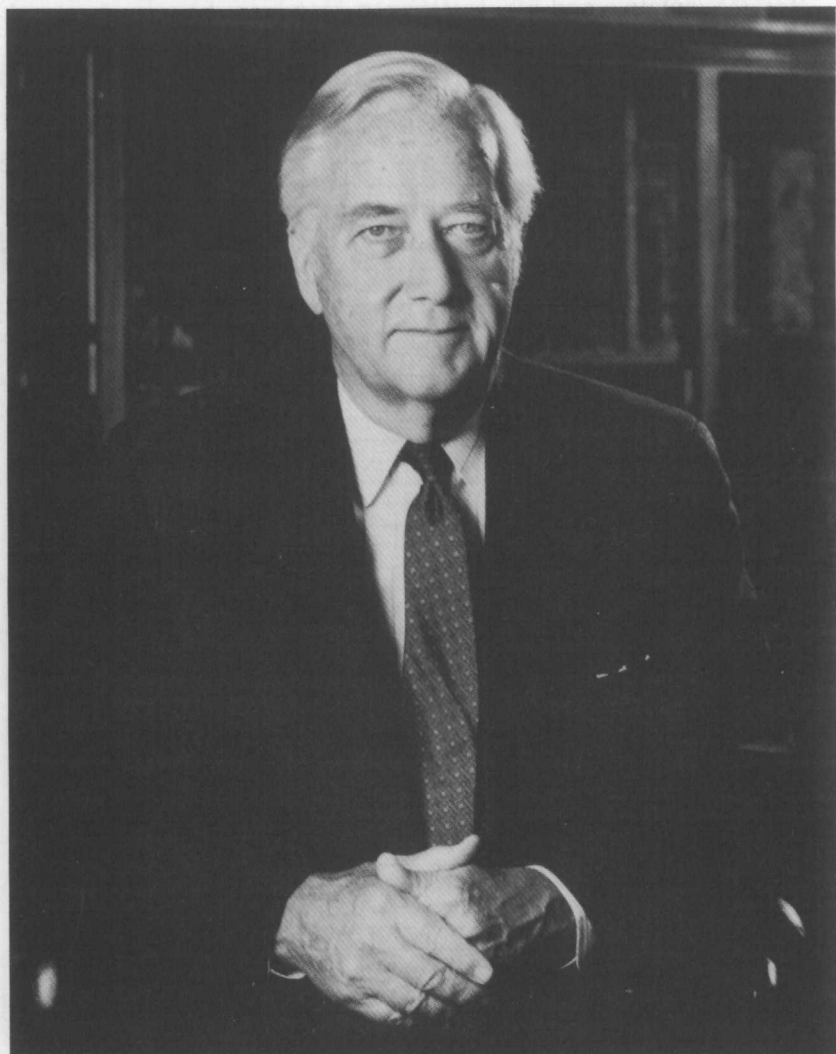
January 3, 1961-January 3, 1987



Charles McCurdy Mathias, Jr.

A Representative and a Senator from Maryland; born in Frederick, Maryland, July 24, 1922, educated in Frederick public schools; received B.A. degree from Haverford College (1944); attended Yale University (V-12 program); received law degree from the University of Maryland in 1949; enlisted in United States Navy as an apprentice seaman in 1942; commissioned an ensign in 1944, served in the South Pacific, 1944-1946, and participated in the liberation of the Philippines and the occupation of Japan; captain, U.S. Naval Reserve; admitted to the Maryland Bar; practiced law with his father and became Assistant Attorney General of Maryland, 1953-1954; City Attorney of Frederick, 1954-1959; member of Maryland House of Delegates, 1959-1960; elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1960 and reelected for three consecutive terms; first elected to the United States Senate in 1968 and served continuously until his retirement in January 1987; married Ann Hickling Bradford of Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 8, 1958; two sons, Charles Bradford and Robert Fiske; Chairmanships: U.S. Senate Rules and Administration Committee, Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia, Joint Committee on Printing and Joint Committee on the Library; President, North Atlantic Assembly.

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Senator Mathias Shall Not Seek Reelection

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, to be a Member of the U.S. Senate is an experience that is rare for an American, and without parallel anywhere else in the world. The Senate is a body with jurisdiction and responsibility without precedent and the privilege of serving there is very great. For a Maryland Senator, the powerful examples of our predecessors, beginning with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, enhance the sense of duty and the honor of being a Senator, and I have appreciated every day that I have served.

In the course of my service it has been enormously rewarding to have made the acquaintance of thousands of Marylanders and to have been of some personal assistance to them. Their friendship and support have been heartwarming.

In all of this I have been loyally helped by those closest to me. My wife, Ann, and our sons, Charlie and Rob, have given not only important days of their lives but also have adjusted their personal interest and concerns. Through the years my staff has been a source of pride, not only for its professional skill, but also for its commitment to the welfare of the people for whom we work.

When I was elected to the Congress in 1960 we were a nation divided by barriers of law, custom, and practice. Today, there is no legal barrier of any kind between Americans of differing race and creed. That is change in its most positive form. I am proud to have played a role in that peaceful revolution.

But I also have to reflect that by the time my term expires in 1987 I will have been a Member of the Congress for more than a quarter of a century—one-eighth of its history. I have served with seven Presidents of the United States in a turbulent but fascinating period.

During these years a new generation of Americans has grown to maturity, a generation whose quality I see when I look at our own sons. So I know that many able hands are ready to take up the work.

Because of the necessary restraints and traditional procedures that regulate life in the Senate, it has been impossible to accomplish all that I wish to do and need to do and still be a good Senator. The total demands on a Senator's attention have precluded a myriad things that Ann and I would have liked to do together and with our sons. So it seems to me that the season has arrived to shift to a new field of activity, while retaining many of the interests and concerns that have been the focus of my life.

I shall not, therefore, seek reelection in 1986.

The principal feeling that I shall take with me from the Senate is a sense of gratitude to the people of Maryland. No honor can exceed that which they have given me. They have elected me to

the general assembly, to the House of Representatives, and to the U.S. Senate in eight general elections. I know that I speak for Ann and Charlie and Rob, as well as myself, when I say thank you for the extraordinary privilege that has been given us.

Mr. President, that is all the business I have to bring before the Senate today.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Mathias). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Announcement by Senator Mathias Brings Sadness and Regret

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am pleased to note the Presiding Officer is the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. Mathias]. I regret the announcement I heard last weekend. But, having discussed the Presiding Officer's future and having started in the Congress with him way back in 1961, I can certainly appreciate the difficult choice that he was required to make. And, while I regret it in one sense, I know that it was the right choice and the one that we all respect, even though, I believe, from both sides of the aisle it was met with sadness and regret.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, if the majority leader will yield for just a moment, I spoke briefly to the distinguished Senator from Maryland when he came into the Chamber a few moments ago. I told him that I appreciated very much his outstanding statement that he made indicating that he would not run for the U.S. Senate. I told him I was saddened by that because I believe he has been an outstanding Senator. I suspect somewhere down the line a little bit further we will have a chance to make more profound remarks and possibly more flowery.

But I just want to say to the Senator from Maryland that I believe you have been an outstanding Member of the U.S. Senate. We are disappointed with your decision and we will miss you very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thanks the majority leader and the distinguished Senator from Nebraska.

The Senate Will Lose a Remarkable Senator in Mac Mathias

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the decision by Senator Mac Mathias to retire after this Congress is a sad blow for this body, Mac is precisely the kind of U.S Senator this county needs. He has all the fundamental virtues. He is intelligent. He works hard. But he is much more, Mac Mathias really loves this place. You can tell by the way he speaks in this body, Mac enjoys giving a speech. He makes it fun and often funny. He does not follow any rigid ideological party line. He obviously does what he believes is in the public interest.

This body will miss one of its finest Senators in Mac Mathias. This Senator will especially miss him.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a sensitive and touching article on Senator Mathias by Meg Greenfield that appeared in both this week's Newsweek and this morning's Washington Post be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 1, 1985]

A REPUBLICAN OUTSIDER

(By Meg Greenfield)

I don't want to write about Sen. Charles McC. (Mac) Mathias Jr. as if he had died. All the Republican from Maryland has done is to announce his decision to retire from the U.S Senate next year, and, contrary to what is so generally assumed in this town, there is life after the U.S. Senate. There is even said to be life outside of Washington. But this, of course, is only hearsay. What interests me about the Mathias decision is neither of these vexed questions, nor even the who-struck-John political details on his recent relationship with his party, a subject that has engrossed many. What interests me is the question of why a man of Mac Mathias's particular enthusiasms should have been consigned so relentlessly over the years to the outskirts of his party.

No one in that party, I believe, will reply that this most affable and humorous of men had a personality problem, as some politically acceptable but personally unbearable figures in both parties do. Again, it is true that he was not shy about bucking party discipline from time to time and going his own way, but then neither have others at the opposite end of the Republican political spectrum been—far from it. For example Mathias has opposed and even been crucial in blocking some Republican appointments, most notably that of William Bradford Reynolds to be associate attorney general, but Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina has waged campaigns

against the confirmation of many Reagan nominees, and somehow he has never been made to seem nearly so much a pariah for his failure of allegiance as Mathias has for his.

So I don't think that the breaking of discipline explains it, and I don't think Mathias' relative liberalism is the answer either. His views and his votes on racial questions have not been all that different from those of a number of other Republicans; and it is worth recalling in this connection that a group including Majority Leader Bob Dole and other Republicans recently complained to the Supreme Court about the weakness of some Reagan administration civil-rights policies.

Of course Mathias is, in this and some other key respects, a liberal Republican. But to say this is, I think, to miss the core theme and motivation of the man. It is to conjure up a kind of modernist sensibility, whereas Mathias is, if anything, its antithesis. He is no cutting-edge-of-institutional-change liberal, no social-science-minded, central-planning pol. On the contrary, the man is almost obsessive in his care for and attachment to tradition, specifically to American historical tradition.

I learned this on a truly freezing afternoon in December almost 15 years ago. I remember the temperature so well because I and a colleague spent several hours riding out to a Civil War battlefield with Mathias in the wreck of a car he drove, which had holes in the floorboards that had been kicked and butted thoroughly by the goats he ordinarily transported in it. (When you got in the car and before you ever saw the holes, you knew that goats—at least—had been its previous passengers.) We were there because we had been incautious enough to write an editorial in the Washington Post opposing a Mathias effort to double the size of the Antietam National Battlefield Park, so that it would include such Civil War landmarks as the probable site of Clara Barton's field hospital.

Mathias insisted that we take this tour. It included, first, a Revolutionary-period farmhouse where we had a very late lunch and restored our failing vital signs with some red wine and at last—it was pitch-dark by then—a trek around the icy battlefield. What I remember best is the loving preoccupation of Mathias with every detail of the early-American farmhouse, its construction and furnishings, and his utter familiarity with an enthusiasm for the historic resonances of the countryside we traversed. I almost forgave him the certainty of pneumonia.

In the years since then, I have come to understand that this enthusiasm involves not only traditional Americana—artifacts and shrines—but also, and more essentially, traditional American values. It all seems to go together in his mind. Mathias, not to put too fine a point on it, is a Bill of Rights freak. He reads in and about the Constitution. He talks about the Founding Fathers as if he knew them, and in a way, I suppose, he does. Throughout the Watergate time and ever after, when an administration sought to overreach its authority, especially in marauding against an individual or in abusing its powers or encroaching on guaranteed rights, when it lied or snooped or denied due process, you could be sure you would hear from Mathias, that he would be on the phone and on the case. It is his passion. He will nag you to death on it.

Why this should be considered an affront to conservatism—as distinct from proceeding from a very conservative, traditionalist instinct, which it does—I will never know. And why it should be considered subversive of Republican policy to demonstrate so thoroughgoing a hostility to the self-aggrandizement of the state is equally hard to understand. The Senate at the moment is hardly controlled by people who are either unsympathetic to these values or hostile to Mathias, Mathias' fellow Senate Republicans—Dole, Alan Simpson, Richard Lugar, Nancy Kassebaum, Dave Durenberger, Pete Domenici, William Cohen, John Danforth, to name a few—represent one of the strongest and most respected governing groups the Capital has seen in ages.

You might also think that the more ideological, think-tank right, where so much of the political action and energy are in Washington these days, would have some folks within it who appreciated the antistatist quality of Mathias' passion for the U.S. Constitution. But the truth is that higher-ups in his party have spent a great deal of effort devising ways to keep Mathias from ascending to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which his seniority brought him to the edge of and for which he had spent a political lifetime preparing. The Republicans, riding high in Washington, should ask themselves how it was that so many of them found this man's American political fundamentalism so frightening and what it says of them that they simply could not find a place for him in their counsels.

Retirement of Senator Mathias

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, Senator "Mac" Mathias' announcement on September 27 that he would not seek reelection in 1986 means that the Senate will lose a unique voice of reason and compassion.

My congressional career and Mac's have paralleled each other's. We both entered the House in 1961, and each of us was elected to the Senate in 1968. During these years, we worked together on many issues—especially those dealing with civil rights, such as the Voting Rights Act. And Mac's commitment to ensuring opportunity and hope to every American has been instrumental in achieving many of the civil rights gains over the past 20 years.

Although Mac will be sincerely missed, I understand his desire to return to private life. And I know we all wish him well in his future endeavors.

On October 2, the Baltimore Sun ran a piece entitled, "Mac Mathias; Not Really Like a Death in the Family," which sums up the way many of us in the Senate feel about Mac.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, that the article be printed in the Record.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 2, 1985]

MAC MATHIAS; NOT REALLY 'LIKE A DEATH IN THE FAMILY'

(By Ernest B. Furgurson)

WASHINGTON.—The first time I focused on the freshman from Frederick was when he stood in the House of Delegates and delivered a quiet homily about Abraham Lincoln on the great man's 150th birthday.

Almost everything Mac Mathias has done since then, in Washington and the world, has reminded me of that moment in Annapolis more than a quarter-century ago.

The simple fact of that little eulogy testified to his quaint, lingering notion that the Republican Party remains the party of Lincoln. It demonstrated his devotion to American history, his acute consciousness that public men today have giants from long before looking over their shoulders.

When he announced the other day that he was retiring from the Senate after next year, the lonely band of Republicans who still consider it Lincoln's party thought ahead about how they would miss him. "This is like a death in the family," said one of them from Maryland.

I thought back over the 26 years and realized his friends had much to be grateful for. It has been a full career, in which Mac Mathias was out in front of his party on the most fundamental issue of our time, civil rights.

Early on, he put himself on what proved to be the right side about Vietnam. He recalls the day when a friend named Daniel Ellsberg "dropped off a large pack of papers, wrapped in brown paper, and said here was some material on the war we ought to read.

"Well, there's never any lack of reading material on the Hill, so we put that on the shelf until we got to it. Some days later the story broke about the Pentagon papers. We looked at each other and wondered out loud what was in that Ellsberg package. Sure enough, there it was, super top-secret stuff.

"I took it immediately to Hugh Scott and Mike Mansfield [GOP and Democratic leaders in the Senate], and we locked it up in the Foreign Relations Committee safe. We had a huge hoopla with [Nixon attorney general] John Mitchell about whose it was. He said it belonged to the executive, but we kept it, saying it had been entrusted to the legislative."

To say that his beliefs did not mesh neatly with Nixon-Mitchell philosophy is a massive understatement. He stood against their flawed nominees to the Supreme Court, as he has stood against some of Mr. Reagan's choices for other offices. He was among the first Republicans to see and say what was wrong in the Watergate episode.

But he believes his most important contribution in the long run may be pushing through the Emergency Powers Act, a major blow for the legislative branch against usurpation of power by the executive. Passed in the aftermath of Watergate, it ended hundreds of official emergencies unilaterally declared by Presidents over more than four decades, and set rules for future crises.

When he came to Washington, the Capitol was home to legendary figures. He reveres departed colleagues like John Sherman Cooper, Jacob Javits, Clifford Case, Mike Mansfield, George Aiken, Philip Hart and William Fullbright. And there are those who will revere him when he is gone.

Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is not his ideological soulmate. But he says he will "deeply regret" Mr. Mathias' departure because of his "friendship, counsel, his enormous experience."

Those are the standard cliches, but Mr. Lugar quickly recalls an instance that gives them flesh.

When his committee was moving the foreign aid bill, Alan Cranston threatened to bring up a South African amendment. "But Mac trumped it with one of his own," the chairman says—"and then he had the good grace to suggest that since he had a 9-8 margin, we could separate it from foreign aid.

"He has a sense of the possible. Not to do that might have killed the foreign aid bill." Mr. Lugar did not have to add that some of the committee's zealots would never have been so accommodating.

Mr. Mathias' agenda is not complete. In his remaining year, he hopes to improve fair housing laws, deal with unitary taxation, open the way for televising Senate proceedings, reform election financing, and (he smiles) get back the \$200,000 his home town of Frederick paid as ransom in the Civil War.

In all his reminiscing, he betrays no bitterness over one of the things that helped him decide to retire. It was his right-wing GOP

colleagues shifting about to deny him the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. That spot would have been the culmination of his long love affair with the U.S. Constitution.

But they still show no willingness to clear it for him and now his leaving increases the chance that the Democrats will win a Senate majority next year. So instead of Republican liberal Mathias, the mossbacks can deal with Democratic liberal Joe Biden as chairman instead.

The fact of that Lincoln's birthday speech long ago said much about the ideals of the young, slim delegate just beginning his political career. None of us listening then could realize how pertinent its content would be.

"I prefer to think it was not his genius but his principles that raised Lincoln so far above his own day and generation," Mac Mathias said. "And this may be the lesson of Lincoln—that each of us must live by and for our principles, however they may be shaped by our individual philosophies. Not every one of us can be born a prodigy, but every man and woman in this chamber can live a life true to his or her convictions. . . ."

A Loss to Congress, the Senate, the People of the United States, and the Voters of Maryland

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting a letter to the editor from today's Washington Post from Ms. Margaret Ellin Cromer of Bethesda, MD, who puts quite succinctly what the loss of Senator Mac Mathias will mean to all of us.

The only point that I might add is how much his colleagues in Congress from both sides of the aisle will miss his presence, leadership, and good humor.

THE LOSS OF SENATOR MATHIAS

Not only as a Marylander, but as an American, I am sick about the decision of Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. to retire from government at the end of his term. The Post editorial [Sept. 29] used the word "rare" to describe his service to Americans. Susan King, on local TV news, described him as "playing government rather than politics."

I will not have the same pride in being a Marylander when I am no longer represented by Sen. Mathias, and I know my country will also suffer a loss.—Margaret Ellin Cromer, Bethesda.

A Special Evening for Senator Mathias

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the 99th Congress is pressing on toward its crest and climax. Though we have much work remaining before this session of Senate business comes to a close, already a certain wistfulness attends our duties.

After several cumulative decades of service, a number of Senators have declared their intentions of retiring. We all respect the decisions that those Senators have made and we understand many of the motives that led to those decisions to retire, but we likewise regret the departure of several of our distinguished colleagues, and come January, we shall miss these absent, good friends.

Undoubtedly, one of the most regretted of those retirements will be that of the senior Senator from Maryland, Charles McC. "Mac" Mathias. I, for one, have been privileged to serve in the Senate with Senator Mathias for nearly 17 years. Over all of those years, I have found Senator Mathias to be one of the most cooperative, most decent, most principled Members of the Senate. Regardless of the situation or circumstances in which he has found himself, Senator Mathias has ever shown that grace, integrity, objectivity, reason, and statesmanship are integral and innate qualities of his character, I count the earning of Senator Mathias's friendship one of the intangible rewards of my own years in this body of distinguished Senators.

Of course, I am not alone in the esteem in which I hold the senior Senator from Maryland. Last month on July 14, approximately 1,300 of Senator Mathias's friends, admirers, and constituents gathered at the Baltimore Convention Center to register their regard for this outstanding Senator. The purpose of that occasion was to help underwrite the Charles McC. Mathias Scholarship Fund of the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. Among those attending that dinner were Maryland Gov. Harry Hughes, Senator Paul Sarbanes, the distinguished Senate majority leader Robert Dole, Senator Nancy Kassebaum, former Tennessee Senator Howard Baker, Baltimore Mayor Schaeffer, and a wide range of leaders from the international, national, and Maryland State arenas. The transcript of the proceedings of that dinner contains the encomiums of many of Senator Mathias' friends, colleagues, associates, and peers, as they gave sincere expression to their gratitude, appreciation, respect, and love for an outstanding U.S. Senator and an outstanding American.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the transcript of that special tribute to Senator Mathias, along with the message that I sent him that evening, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAC: Although I cannot be present for tonight's special occasion for you in Baltimore, I send my greetings and congratulations, and I commend your friends throughout the State of Maryland for planning tonight's special celebration in recognition of your countless contributions to your home state and to our nation.

Throughout your Senate career, you have won for yourself a well deserved reputation as a statesman, a clear-thinking patriot, and a Senator who is able to see the many sides of issues objectively and fairly. Your departure from the Senate and from the affairs of our nation will create a deficit in leadership and wisdom that will be difficult to correct. All of your Senate colleagues and fellow-citizens stand forever in your debt.

That Johns Hopkins University will continue the "Mathias" tradition is appropriate, and I commend that great institution for its foresight in establishing the Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. Fund for The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies—a worthy monument to the legacy that you leave the United States because of your many years of public service.

Again, congratulations on the singular honor being shown you tonight, and best wishes as you enter a new phase of a sparkling career.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. BYRD.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.

Rt. Rev. THEODORE EASTMAN. Let us Pray. Lord God Almighty, we acknowledge Your presence in our midst, and ask You to attend to our hesitant and inadequate words. In the midst of this celebration, we pause to thank You for the life and work of Your servant, Mac Mathias. He has responded to the promptings of Your spirit, and pursued with passion the ways of justice and truth to the benefit of many of this land and beyond. May all of us, and especially all who continue in public service, learn from the standard he has set and rededicate ourselves to guide this society along the road of freedom and equality for all. May the more than ample food and the unfettered conversation of this table remind us of the bounty and freedom You have bestowed on us favored few and strengthen our resolve to share such benefits with those less fortunate. As we now bless Your holy name we pray that You continue to bless us and all Your people for ever and ever. Amen.

JAMES W. ROUSE. Good evening. I am Jim Rouse. It is my pleasant role to be traffic cop tonight as we celebrate 34 extraordinary years of service by Maryland's great statesman, Mac Mathias. It is right and proper that we launch this celebration with words of welcome from the distinguished Governor of the State of Maryland: Harry Hughes.

Governor HARRY HUGHES. In the Reception Hall off the Senate Chamber hang the portraits of five of our greatest senators: Calhoun, Clay, La Follette, Taft and Webster. Interestingly, they each share several traits in common: a passion for independent thinking; a profound knowledge of government; and a reputation for statesmanship in the Senate. We honor tonight a senator who has exhibited these very attributes in his 26 years in the Congress. Indeed, because of these qualities, because of his areas of interest, service and knowledge, Charles McC. Mathias has fashioned a legacy rarely seen in the Senate.

Consider that today he is the only senator who serves on four major committees, one of which he chairs, and those committees are involved in, and affect, the most far-reaching and important aspects of our nation: Foreign Relations, Government Operations, the Judiciary and the Electoral Process. In the past, he was a ranking minority member of the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations (of the Appropriations Committee) which oversees all foreign aid programs and defense-related matters. He is Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, which is concerned with such vital economic matters as the oil crisis and the Third World debt. He has also headed the committees that investigated the CIA's role, and helped reorganize the U.S. intelligence operation. On the domestic scene his efforts have benefited the lives of all Marylanders. In Baltimore, when you travel through the Fort McHenry Tunnel, take a subway ride or tour the Inner Harbor, you can thank Mac for his key efforts in Washington.

But Mac's greatest legacy may be that for a quarter of a century, he has stood for principle above politics, and he has done it in our nation's most important forum, the United States Senate. He has been one of those rare senators who has been popular in spite of, and not because of what they did. For more than often than not, his values and foresight made him speak out against popular or party line. The importance of the Senate and its members can be seen in the powers that are assigned to it. The framers of the Constitution intended the Senate to serve as an advisory council to the President. To the Senate alone is given the power to confirm the President's nominations for major federal offices, and to approve treaties by giving the President its advice and consent. Senator Mathias has, throughout his years in the Senate, given often of his council and wisdom, offered advice and consent on issues far broader than treaties. For this, he has at times been castigated and vilified, even by his own party, but he has held steadfast. He has articulated his position in speeches on the floor of the Senate, in addresses at forums around our state and in many editorial page articles, in private and also in public conversation. Some say that for his independence of thought he is a man without a party. But I think history will show he is a man of both parties. Indeed, Charles McC. Mathias may be the rare senator who is a man above the party. And he is, because of both his intelligence and his integrity, for which senators on both sides of the aisle hold him in great respect. Integrity is a rare and precious attribute; unlike intelligence, integrity is, I believe, a self-made characteristic. Integrity is not inborn, it is the one characteristic that, not genes, but the generosity of our own spirit gives to us. It takes great integrity in politics

to speak out and stand for what is not popular, for politics by definition is the art of pleasing the populace.

But Senator Mathias first educated and then led voters. His distinguished career is proof to elected officials that integrity in public office, the willingness to make the tough decisions on behalf of the greater good, ultimately serves one's constituencies the best. Yes, Charles McC. Mathias is a true statesman. His quarter of a century of service has earned him a special place among those Senators who have most influenced our nation. I'm proud to call him a friend and I'm also proud as Commander in Chief of the Maryland Navy, which isn't terribly big, and as a friend to make him an Admiral of that estuary that he has been so helpful in restoring, the Chesapeake Bay.

JIM ROUSE. If all the candidates and their potential supporters would sit down, I think we could probably move ahead. One of the really remarkable things about this evening is that we are on time. If all of our speakers obey the disciplines that have been carefully handed to them at their tables, we'll stay on time.

Our governor has expressed a welcome from the state of Maryland. The heart of Baltimore goes out to Mac Mathias. He has served us well. He is a great friend of the city and a good friend of our mayor who now comes to express greetings from the City of Baltimore, our distinguished Mayor, Donald Schaefer.

Mayor WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER. I would like to welcome all of you to this great place called Baltimore, Maryland, this city. Baltimoreans are supposed to clap. Everything I say recently is controversial, but what I am going to say tonight is not debatable, because I am going to talk about a great American. It is truly a pleasure to be here tonight along with so many distinguished guests to honor one of Maryland's finest sons. When I say distinguished guests, I mean that. I haven't seen so many distinguished guests since Barbara Mikulski invited me to hear the President's State of the Union message over in Washington.

Walking down here Mr. Coleman said, "I gave you the Subway," and I said "Thank you". And I also said, "If you've got any more money I would like to extend it up to around Johns Hopkins!"

Mac Mathias. I sat down and I thought what am I going to write about this guy, what am I going to say about this wonderful, very special person. Those of us who have crossed paths with Senator Mathias are most fortunate. Sometimes when you attain a very lofty, very special and very prestigious position of a United States Senator, you can lose touch with people. Well, that never happened to our Senator. No matter who you are—a Member of Congress, dignitary, rich or poor, young or old—he takes time to listen, to be concerned, to be interested and to help to bring about a better quality of life for all Americans. He has had a role in housing, civil rights, education, veterans affairs, world peace and all of these, of course, attest to his dedication to people. As Mayor of this city, as mayor, I know of the impact on the local level. Never too busy to talk to the mayor, never too busy to help, no problem too large or too small, the door was always open and if he was not there his staff was there, and his staff was instructed: "Help him," and I appreciate that. He helped us with the programs for the poor, with the handicapped, housing for elderly, economic development; he

helped to make the City of Baltimore, make our dreams become a reality, and for that we are eternally grateful.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee for several years, and I was over there, he always saw that we got a fair share of the federal tax dollar. Senator Mathias is the loving father of the Chesapeake Bay and the person that led the way to its salvation and he is known as Mr. Chesapeake Bay. The list is endless and we are very much aware of his accomplishments. One of the things that you like about a man like that, he was always quick to share and to give credit rather than take it for himself and that's one of the reasons for his greatness. Let me close by saying that all of us wish you the best, Mac in your new career, the establishment of the Mathias Fellowship at the School for International Studies at Johns Hopkins. We are going to continue to need and seek your advice in making Maryland America's best. When Mac Mathias speaks we will continue to listen and to profit. Mac, thank you on behalf of the City of Baltimore.

JIM ROUSE. This evening has grown out of a yearning on the part of many of us here tonight to express our affection, respect and gratitude for one the greatest statesmen in our country's history, and for one of the humblest men to hold high public office. That's not two men, but one: Mac Mathias, whose performance in office will become a legend of American political history.

We locals are honored together with Mac by having among us tonight a quorum of the United States Senate. How many times does that happen? There are justices from all levels of the court system, the head of Washington's diplomatic corps, and ambassadors from other great nations, and many others of distinguished service to our country, including some who disagree with Mac on almost all political issues, but have come to honor him for the person he is, as we all do.

You have noticed, I'm sure, by now that there is no speakers' table tonight, but that does not mean no speakers. In fact, there will be a number of speakers to remind us of the breadth and depth of Mac's service to his state and country. There will be farmers and watermen, leaders of labor and of business, of civil rights and the environment, those who will speak of his work for reconciliation among nations, the control of arms and for economic and social justice in the world. We will see Mac Mathias as a great, kind, reasonable man, of deep human values with an abiding sense of history, with a sparkling common sense and independent thought and action. The speakers will use a microphone near their tables—there are six. The speakers promise to be very brief, a little better than our governor and our mayor. Just one minute, maybe 90 seconds, maybe two minutes to provide flashes of light on the multitude of persons that constitute Mac Mathias.

We have to begin now, at the beginning. A great lady of the Republican party, a former Republican National Committeewoman from Maryland, who, together with her husband Eldred Rinehart, gave Mac the spur to make his first run for the state legislature (I won't tell you how long ago that was, but I will, 34 years ago): Kitty Massenburg Rinehart.

Mrs. KATHERINE BLACK RINEHART. We began as young Republicans in the 1950's and we went on from there to become McKeldin

Republicans, Eisenhower Republicans, Rockefeller Republicans and, ultimately, Mathias Republicans. We were so fortunate in the fifties because we had a Republican President in the White House, we had a Republican Governor in the State House, we had two U.S. Senators and half of the congressional delegation, so they were heady times for all of us. Mac went to the Attorney General's office and was assigned immediately to the Maryland Racing Commission, of which my husband, Eldred Rinehart was the chairman. That began a personal and political friendship that was to last for many, many years. They were to serve in positions of leadership in the Republican Party for the next twenty years. And then Mac announced for the Congress from the back steps of Eldred Rinehart's home in Western Maryland.

But the proudest moment in my life was when I sat in the gallery in the Senate with Bill Rouse and Eldred Rinehart to see Mac sworn into the United States Senate. And as I looked down on some of those young men who were becoming Senators for the first time and realized that many of them had been young Republicans with us, I couldn't help but think: here, these young men, now a little older, were going to run the Senate and run the nation. And I thought, "Ye gods, them is us!" Maybe it is time to get off the merry-go-round, Mac, but we've had a lovely ride.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Kitty. And now at microphone four is a man who Mac would say has been "my friend all my life," a man who plants his fields and harvests his crops, a fine farmer from Frederick County: Bill Crum.

WILLIAM CRUM. Mac, I wonder how many people here tonight know that in ten days you are going to celebrate your 39th birthday. Well, it certainly is a pleasure for Barbara and me to be here tonight to honor you, Mac, as you prepare to leave the United States Senate. Your contributions are many and varied as I am sure the speaker will reveal. It doesn't seem like over 35 years that we've been friends and shared experiences together. I remember us discussing politics, and yes, agriculture as well, many times over the years. And I am sure that you share my feelings about the family farm, that it is a part of the very foundation of America. Important not only for the food and fiber it produces, but just as important for the molding of its youth, the fostering of integrity of character and the pride in the job well done. The family is the most important unit in our world, working together for a common goal, the work ethic personified.

Mac, do you remember the tour that we took in the early sixties over drought-stricken Frederick County? The farms we visited, the expressions on the farmers' faces and the words of appreciation that they gave, that you took the time to come and see what they were suffering and to do what you could for them? Mac, as this era ends and another begins, we hope the future keeps you just as busy as you want to be. Mac, we salute you as a public servant and as a friend. Of all the titles that can be bestowed upon us, none is as meaningful or as important as the title "Friend".

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Bill. And now at table five, right out in front, is one of the really great, wonderful people of our state, a vigorous worker in the civil rights movement in Maryland and in the nation, a lawyer, the wife of one of our all-time greatest citi-

zens and leaders, the mother of a distinguished family and friend of Mac's since he was a young Congressman who marched at Selma (not many people did that): Juanita Jackson Mitchell.

Mrs. JUANITA JACKSON MITCHELL. Jim, this goes back to 1951. I was a new lawyer, I had been admitted to the Bar in 1950, I was in my office and a voice came over the phone: "Mrs. Mitchell, this is Mac." Yes. "I'm Mac Mathias from Frederick." Yes. He said, "I have talked with the Mayor and City Council of Frederick and they have agreed with me that we will enter a consent decree and desegregate the theatre in the City Opera House which houses the City Council. They have agreed that that is right and just. And I said, "Oh! Mr. Mathias!" We were young, new lawyers, we were giving ourselves in the NAACP's cause, there wasn't much money and I thought, "No appeals, just a consent decree."

My mother said, "God has put His hand on the shoulder of that young man," and so He had. He became a State legislator, then a Congressman and then a Senator. He worked with my husband in getting the landmark civil rights bills into law.

Mac, we have come a long way in Maryland. Clarence and I have twelve grandchildren, we have even a little boy who thinks he'd like to be President. They have such hope in their eyes in this great nation of ours that it can be what it was meant to be. So Mac, we thank you, and especially for my grandchildren, that the America we hope and dream will be. They will help to make it because you paved the way. Thank you Mac.

JIM ROUSE. And Juanita, we all thank God for you and Clarence. We have with us tonight one of the political legends of Maryland, a man who, for 28 years of Maryland has been elected to serve as comptroller of the State of Maryland, and before that was a member of the senate, a wonderful, political character, a man: Louis Goldstein.

The Honorable LOUIS L. GOLDSTEIN. A pleasant good evening to Admiral, Senator Mac and Ann, and all the wonderful friends of Mac's, ladies and gentlemen. As Maryland's senior Senator, Charles McC. Mathias has forged a reputation as a man with a far-reaching intellect, integrity and various interests—a real Jeffersonian Republican. To those of us who knew Mac Mathias when he was in the Maryland House of Delegates, his eventual national stature came as no surprise.

I went over and checked the legislative records for Mac's days in the House of Delegates, to which he was elected in 1958 from the great County of Frederick. He served in the 1959 and 1960 legislative sessions, he sponsored a bill to construct a new physics building at Johns Hopkins University (where he'll be serving with honor) and that has been accomplished. He also sponsored bills affecting farmland assessments and horse racing, the sport of the kings in Maryland, to name just a few that reflected his wide-ranging interests. By 1959 I had moved across the street from the senate to be State Comptroller, but I remember Mac from many lunchtime conversations at a little campus restaurant on Maryland Avenue during the legislative sessions. What Mac Mathias learned as a distinguished legislator in the historic Maryland State House benefited all Americans. Then he took his seat on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., as a Member of the United States House of Rep-

representatives in 1961 and later as a United States Senator, where he has served his state and nation with honor and distinction for 26 long years. Mac, we wish you the best of luck in the future, and may God love and bless you and Ann and your wonderful family real good with continued success, good health and happiness. I thank you.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you Louis. We have another Member of Congress from Maryland who retired at the height of his power and influence, and who might have gone on a long time. He is a former Member of Congress who managed Mac's campaign for the House, who succeeded him as a congressman from Montgomery County, and served with him in Congress (figure that one out): Gil Gude.

The Honorable **GILBERT GUDE.** As everybody knows in the audience, Mac is not a secretive man, but one of the best kept secrets of his career was his hideaway up on Little Bullskin Creek, which is, I have to say, over in West Virginia. (It is) his farm, where he went to soak up much of the tradition and the greatness of the statesmen of West Virginia and Virginia, as well as of Maryland. And I think that it reflected Mac's hours and meditation over there on Little Bullskin, reflected his love for the Potomac Valley—the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Potomac River—one of the greatest valleys in America. One of the accomplishments of Mac Mathias, through his leadership, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park was established. It is a legacy for the Potomac Valley, one of the richest slices of American history, and Mac we are everlastingly grateful for your leadership, I've benefited and all of Maryland has benefited. Thank You.

JIM ROUSE. And now a labor leader from the State of Maryland, president of the Western Maryland Central Labor Council, which took the radical action under his leadership of endorsing a young Republican for Congress: Stanley Zorick.

STANLEY ZORICK. Labor recognized in the very early years, in fact many more than twenty years ago, that here was a man who stood above the crowd, a man with inherent qualities of decency, honesty and fairness. His decisions were made only after he gathered and studied all of the facts on the issue at hand, never prejudging and never being vindictive. The years that he has served his country have more than proven that. So from the mountains of western Maryland to the shores of Maryland's Atlantic shore, we salute you, we thank you, and may God bless you, Charles McC. Mathias, Senator and Statesman.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you Stanley Zorick. We have a distinguished new citizen of Maryland here tonight. Many of you will be surprised to find that he is a citizen of Maryland. He's a national leader in the civil rights movement, executive director of the NAACP, which has just established its national headquarters in Baltimore: Ben Hooks.

Dr. BENJAMIN L. HOOKS. Charles McC. Mathias stands as a towering, illuminous and powerful personality in the midst of the world's greatest deliberative body, the United States Senate. As Executive Director of the NAACP and Chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, an organization of more than 165 civil rights groups, I can tell you that Senator Mathias has been there when we needed him. We could not only count him, we could count

on him. He has stood tall and acted with compassion and concern. As he leaves the Senate, I thank God that he is not leaving his dedication and devotion to the democratic process and the concept of equal justice under the law for all Americans. We salute and felicitate him and wish him many more years of constructive and useful life. Tonight I say, "Thank God for this Senator and may his tribe increase, and may his brand of Republicanism spread and grow until it shall become the credo for all America." I am glad to be here on this occasion. As a black man I have felt the slings and arrows of outrageous segregation. I've sat on the back of the bus, the front of the train and the third balcony of the movie theatre, and yet through pains and tears I always kept the faith that one day America would redeem its promise made many years ago in the Declaration of Independence that all of us were created equal. Thanks to people like Senator Mac Mathias, we have begun that process and we are well on the way. And I believe that with your support and his continued guidance and help we shall one day reach that land where all of us could say, "Oh Beautiful for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountains majesty above the fruited plain. America, America God shed His grace on thee." And now, let us go out and, "Crown that good with sisterhood and brotherhood from sea to shining sea."

JIM ROUSE. Over here at microphone number six is a great leader of the Senate, who came to the House of Representatives with Mac in 1961, and to the Senate in 1969 together, the Majority Leader of the Senate, best known as the husband of the Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole: Senator Robert Dole.

Senator ROBERT DOLE. Senators only speak now on television, so I am waiting for the set, but we are there (on TV) because of Mac Mathias. (That is) another area that many people may not give Mac credit for, but it has been Mac's insistence along with Senator Baker's over the years to bring us into the twentieth century. As Jim indicated, I am the only one in this room who served everyday, every week, every month, every year with Mac Mathias in the Congress. We were both elected in 1960, Maryland and Kansas; we both moved to the Senate, we say the upper body, some say we're promoted, some said goodbye. But in any event, Mac and I have known each other for a long, long time and we've been friends, and we understand one another. When I go to Mac I say, "Mac, can you help me on this one?" and he says, "No." And we understand one another. But I don't give up, I go back on the next day and say, "Mac, can you help me on this one?" and he says, "Yes." That's really what it is all about.

I am very proud of Mac Mathias, my friend, and a Republican Member of the United States Senate. We have been trying to urge Mac to delay this farewell party. We promised him a bigger crowd in 1992. We did everything we could think of to change Mac's mind. I guess maybe he witnessed what I witnessed in my state recently, this is a tough year to run for re-election. I was in Kansas only last week and on the front row there were four farmers seated in this little town meeting and they all had baseball caps on. Across the top of the cap, there were two words "Dump Dole". Well, I put them down as undecided. But this is a very tough year.

It is one of those years in politics where it is going to be very exciting.

We are going to miss Mac Mathias. I want to say on behalf of all of my colleagues—and there may be others of my colleagues speaking tonight—in both parties because Mac has reached across both parties over the years, he has set an example for many of us in the area of civil rights, as Ben Hooks just alluded to. He has been a leader in many, many areas, but above all he has been our friend.

I know of no better Senator than Mac Mathias. I have known of no one who could be more convincing on the Senate floor than Mac Mathias. I know of no one who can make his point in less time on the Senate floor, and believe me that is appreciated. So I will say to this audience, many of you who have grown up with Mac, and support Mac, Republicans and Democrats and Independents, and maybe even one or two that stole into the wrong meeting. We're very pleased to be here, we're pleased to salute Mac and Ann from my state, from all of the states of America, Thank You.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you Bob Dole. And now a senator who is blessed with a special heritage, which we share as Eastern Shoremen, and for those of you from outside the state, you better ask, because it's very important in Maryland. He speaks for the Maryland Delegation in Congress, he's a good friend of Mac's and he's a leader of remarkable unity of Democrats and Republicans in the House and the Senate, Senator Paul Sarbanes.

Senator PAUL S. SARBANES. I know I speak for my colleagues in the Maryland Delegation, and indeed for my colleagues in the Senate and the House, when I say it has been an honor to work with Mac Mathias and to be his colleague and his friend. Mac is a leader of integrity and intellect, of courage and compassion, for whom we all have the deepest respect and admiration.

For more than 30 years in public service at the local, state and federal levels, Mac has been steadfast in his commitment to the vision of our Founding Fathers, to the principles of our Constitution, and to the well-being of all our people. His eloquent advocacy of humane values, his deep belief in the words inscribed above the Supreme Court, "equal justice under law", have elevated our national life and made a singular contribution to a just and decent society.

Mac's politics have been marked by a civility and grace which enoble our national life and drive from the political scene the mean and the petty. Maryland and the nation have indeed been fortunate to have a man of Mac's quality in public office. Christine and I are delighted to join all of you in this salute to Mac and to Ann, whose strength of conviction and kindness we also deeply treasure. Thank you.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Paul. And now the daughter of a Republican nominee for president, first woman to be elected in her own right to the Senate, who sits with Mac on the Foreign Relations Committee, and lives by him very closely in the Russell Building as a neighbor in the Senate: Nancy Kassebaum.

The Honorable NANCY L. KASSEBAUM. Mac, now that you have chosen full-time farming instead of another term in the Senate, you have only confirmed what I have believed your qualities as colleague to have always been: wise and discriminating. You have de-

bated the issues of the day with measured purpose and a twinkle in your eye, separating the wheat from the chaff. I have tended to believe this is because the measured purpose stems from a great love, respect and a keen appreciation for history and for the land. You will be sorely missed, by all of us, you and your old blue car, but your presence will be there always as a guide for future generations of lawmakers. With best wishes for you and Ann in your new challenges and adventures.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Senator Kassebaum. And now we're going to have a special intervention in the program tonight, not planned, but it has come upon some of us as being just right. Any of you who don't have wine in your glasses, and can find it at your tables, pour yourself a bit because we're going to have a toast. As a very special and honored guest tonight, there's a person who honors Mac very specially just by being here. He comes as a matter of national sacrifice, while his staff and family stay in the embassy of their country to celebrate an important national holiday with important national significance to them. The Ambassador from France comes to us tonight on Bastille Day to give a toast to whom-ever and however he chooses: Ambassador de Margerie.

Ambassador **EMMANUEL DE MARGERIE.** This is indeed Bastille Day for us, tonight, as the band kindly remembered a moment ago. I really ought not be here at all. I ought to be celebrating in Washington with the French war veterans. But how could one not be here tonight, when the occasion is given to celebrate a great man, a man to whom so many ambassadors, and I among them in Washington, have turned to get wisdom and good advice. A man whom we have asked to unravel the complexities of a political situation which he tried to understand. A man whom we ask to show us what the ways of the world are in the official dome of the Capitol of the United States. A man who could judge events both from a lofty point of view and with a great good common sense. So this is why I am here tonight, this is why I am coming to pay my respects to someone who has caused us to admire even more your great institution, and this is why I am sure that the French veterans in Washington are forgiving me for not being with them because I am celebrating Mac Mathias, United States Senator. Mac, to your health! A toast.

JIM ROUSE. And a toast to you, Emmanuel de Margerie for being here with us tonight. For 20 years there has been a great statesman in the struggle to control militarism, the negotiator of SALT I, head of the national arms control and disarmament agency, and a close friend of Mac Mathias: Gerard C. Smith.

The Honorable **GERARD C. SMITH.** There are many notable public figures who pay lip service to the importance of bringing some control over nuclear weapons. But Mac Mathias is one of the few that I have known over the years who has tried to do something about it. He has introduced a resolution which has been passed by the Senate to stop all nuclear testing. A similar resolution has been passed by the House. We are facing a great dilemma in this country as to whether, and how far, we should go in trying to mount strategic defenses. I think Mac Mathias, without being against or in any way subjective about it, has generated an area, an arena of feeling of prudence about this, which I share, and so I would say

for all of those in this country who would like to escape from the thralldom of nuclear weapons, we thank you very much, Mac. Keep it up.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, sir. Formerly an executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, a lawyer, and now vice-president of the Harvard Corporation: John Shattuck.

JOHN SHATTUCK. Trying to capture in a few moments what Mac Mathias has meant to the defense of civil liberties for the last three decades, is a little like trying to speed-read through a contemporary history of the Bill of Rights. I would hazard to guess that Mac Mathias knows the truth that H. L. Mencken told another Baltimore audience many years ago. He said, "The trouble about fighting for human freedom is that you have to spend much of your life defending the unpopular, for oppressive laws are always aimed at them first, and oppression must be stopped in the beginning if it is to be stopped at all." That's a very tough calling for a U.S. Senator. In defending freedom, Mac Mathias has been the kind of leader Edmund Burke aspired to be two centuries ago, the kind of leader Burke was talking about when he told his Bristol constituents in 1774, "Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his independent judgment, for he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices his judgment to your opinion."

There are countless examples of what Mac Mathias has done for civil liberties. Let me cite just one because it encompasses them all. For three years, from 1981 to 1983 he was at the forefront of the defense of federal courts against efforts in the Congress to strip of their jurisdiction over certain unpopular constitutional issues. He summed up what was at stake at the beginning of that great debate which occupied the greater part of two years in the Congress when he asked the Senate on June 18, 1981, if we were to deprive the federal courts of jurisdiction over one constitutional issue, would it not then be possible to vitiate the entire Bill of Rights on which our country was founded. Later that month, Mac Mathias thanked another Senator for joining him in the debate. And what he said captured the kind of man he is far better than anything further I could say about him.

Let me tell you what Mac Mathias had to say about a fellow senator on July 8, 1981: "Mr. President, I have taken great heart in the Senator's statement, I take great confidence from the fact that he stands shoulder-to-shoulder with me. That is not a question of physical size. We are dealing here with a matter of principle, a matter of philosophy, a matter of very basic national policy and the stature of people that engage in this battle will not be measured by feet and inches but by the breath of their concepts. That does not exclude people on either side of this debate, because there will be room, not only room but also demand for very clear understanding of the constitutional principles. It is in that realm of dimension that I know senators will be engaging in this battle."

Senator Mathias, it is in that realm of dimension that you are without peer. Thank you.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, sir. The next speaker was to be a distinguished man, the president of one of our fine liberal arts colleges on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the President of Washington College, Douglass Cater, but he injured his leg and could not be

here. But we have a wonderful substitute. We have Mac's son, Charles Mathias, who has been a distinguished student at Harvard and at University of Virginia Law School, a marvelous young man, Charles Mathias.

DOUGLASS CATER (read by CHARLES MATHIAS). Thank you very much, it is very difficult to stand in Douglass Cater's shoes this evening and it's quite frankly sort of a surprise. But, I think when you hear the citation that he prepared for this evening, I think that you will agree that I am very lucky that he wrote a very, very eloquent script for me to follow.

He has written: "To step down from high elective office while still in the prime whether measured by age or public esteem takes a special resolve. Those who have watched and admired the career of Charles McCurdy Mathias, Jr. hold no fear that he will soon disappear from public life. His capacities are not confined by loyalty to the state he represents or the party with which he is affiliated. He is the quintessential independent—reflective, sagacious, almost serene. Maryland has never been served by a finer senator. Washington College has already bestowed its highest academic award on Senator Mathias in recognition of his many contributions to this state. Now as he takes on the mantle of a young elder statesman, we award him this special citation, adding a gold trim to his maroon and black doctoral hood for achievements yet to be recorded in the dedicated service of mankind."

JIM ROUSE. And now, a man of the Chesapeake Bay, fishing, crabbing, oystering, since 1973, president of the Maryland Watermen's Association, a worker with Mac to renew the nation's greatest estuary: Larry Simms.

LARRY SIMMS. I am very proud to be here tonight for such a special occasion, honoring such a great man. I can tell you for one that he is a great man and I will explain that. He not only represents the big people in the big metropolitan area where he gets his most votes, but he represents small areas like the country I come from which is the smallest county in the state, which is Kent County. I also represent a small segment of the population in the state of Maryland. But that hasn't made any difference to the Senator, because he listens to me just like he listens to the Governor, or the Mayor of Baltimore.

I want to tell you a little story about a man that does something that is not popular in his time and how great that has turned out. Back in the early seventies when we first formed the Maryland Watermen's Association, we were faced with knowing what was happening to the Bay and no one else knowing it because we saw it everyday. And we would go to the bureaucrats and the scientists and the biologists and say, "look, this here treatment plant is harming our reproduction of a certain species, maybe striped bass." And they would say, "Well, that is fine that you would say that, but where is your proof? Where is your evidence that this is so? We think that you are over-harvesting it and we should cut back on your production." Well, it was very frustrating to say the least. So we talked to many politicians and many bureaucrats with the same answer: that we did not have scientific evidence to prove our case. So one day when Senator Mathias was forming a boat trip around the Bay, which I helped him get together, (in fact he has been on

my boat many times seeing how we harvested different species) he asked me what were the problems that we saw as watermen that needed correcting. I explained to him that we were having problems convincing the people that the bay was declining. Even though we were catching plenty at the time, we saw a trend that was beginning to happen that wasn't going to be good for us. He asked me what the problems were, and I told him what we were running up against. We couldn't prove it scientifically.

So, after talking to so many people, I said that it was nice to talk to him and it was nice that he listened to me, but that is probably as far as it is going to go. The next thing I heard, he had called my office a couple of times and got some more information and then I heard about a bill that he introduced for a \$27 million study, to study the Chesapeake Bay and the problems. Now that was not a popular thing to do in those days. There were a lot of big businesses that did not want to see that happen. Lots of people did not think anything was wrong. They thought it was a waste of money. But he started that ball rolling, and it was like a snowball; he started with a little ball and he had to roll uphill and let it roll downhill and he picked up a few people along the way. But he never stopped, he kept right on driving that snowball trying to make it bigger. He got the public involved and all the politicians involved and now we are on the way to saving the Bay.

We know what the problems are and we know what needs to be corrected, and I will tell you that he is still in there fighting and I think that that shows what kind of man he is, and makes him a great man in my book. My people that I represent, the watermen of the Chesapeake Bay, are direct benefactors of that move, but every person in the state of Maryland and as far as that goes, any person in the United States benefits by saving the Chesapeake Bay because you have sampled some of the fine seafood here tonight and everybody in the country knows the Chesapeake Bay for its seafood and I think that we have Senator Mac Mathias to thank for starting that ball rolling and for that I say on behalf of myself, and the watermen that I represent, the people that use that Chesapeake Bay, and the Chesapeake Bay itself: Thank you, thank you, thank you.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Larry Simms. The Regional Vice President of America's Federation of Government Employees, a worker with Mac for the rights of government workers: John Gage.

JOHN GAGE. Senator Mathias was never one to follow the crowd down in Washington, neither crowd down there. When it was popular to bash federal workers, Mac always saw federal workers as real people, like those who get the Social Security checks out on time and not as faceless bureaucrats. I remember when the Panama Canal business was before the Senate, there was Senator Mathias who stood up and made sure that the workers down in Panama maintained their collective bargaining rights. Or a little later when some outlandish RIF regulations were proposed, it was Senator Mathias who took to the floor of the Senate and very eloquently blocked them. Even more recently, when a certain confirmation came before his committee, Mac did not even have to make up his mind, he simply sat there and made sure that all the facts came out and that seemed to be enough. I don't think there will

ever be another one like him, a true man of style as well as substance. Best wishes to you Senator, we will miss you greatly.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, John Gage. One of Mac's distinguished constituents, and woman of the year in Baltimore County in 1986: Lillian Lee Kim.

Ms. LILLIAN LEE KIM. Whenever I have communicated with Senator Mathias concerning immigration, social security and other matters for members of the Chinese community, he and his aides have endeared themselves to us. His staff, reflecting his interest in the concerns and problems of those who have turned to him for advice and assistance are prompt and courteous in replying. The Senator's follow-through has always shown a personal touch, genuine interest with direct appeal to the proper source for the information requested, reporting back to us as soon as possible. We have always been deeply impressed with his thoroughness, kindness and understanding. We shall miss Senator Mathias when he leaves the Senate and retires from political life. He takes with him our deep gratitude for outstanding service through his constituents and to our country. We're happy he will still be sharing his wisdom and knowledge with future leaders in his academic endeavors at Johns Hopkins University. Thank you, Senator Mathias and best for the future.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Ms. Kim. A great man in the Senate with 18 years of service, a close friend of Mac's—Mac nominated him for majority leader of the Senate, where he served for four years before his retirement from the Senate two years ago—Senator Howard Baker.

Senator HOWARD BAKER. Ladies and gentlemen, it may be that my principle function tonight is to prove to my friend Mac Mathias that there is indeed life after the Senate. Mac, there is, and I must tell you however, in all candor, that, notwithstanding your many years of public service and your distinguished service in the Congress of the United States, that political fame is fleeting, and I can prove that by telling you what happened to me the other day. I had just been out of the Senate, I thought, a very brief time, when I was walking through the National Airport in Washington and a man came over and says, "I know you, now don't tell me your name I'll think of it." I said, "It's Howard Baker," and he said, "No, that's not it."

Well, my friends, it is a special pleasure for me to be here tonight and to pay tribute to one of the great men of the Congress, and Congress has had many. Congress is indeed the people's branch, it has been the home, and it has been the central place that the people of this nation express the full dimension of their sovereignty. The Congress has been very special in another way, in that it takes very seriously, and very literally, the Constitution and judicial admonition, that it is a separate and equal branch. Mac Mathias, I think, more than most, and perhaps more than any that I have known, personifies that independence and separateness: his understanding of the speciality of his constitutional role in the Senate, his ability to joust with presidents, to agree with his colleagues and to disagree on great issues, and to express the very unique and special power of the Congress of the United States.

Tonight is Mac Mathias' night, and I simply want to join his many other friends, his admirers in this room in congratulating Mac as he completes a tenure in the Senate that I think has been characterized by integrity, by civility, decency, by intelligence and courage, and most, my friends, by surpassing devotion to the people of Maryland and the best interest of our country. And this state and this nation are richer, fairer and better in every way because of his talented and thoughtful service. And with all of you I am glad to call Mac Mathias my friend and to wish him well.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Senator Baker. We are especially honored tonight by the presence of the Dean of Washington's Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador from Sweden: Wilhelm Wachtmeister.

Ambassador WILHELM WACHTMEISTER. To speak for one minute about Senator Mac Mathias' importance for international cooperation would not be fair either to him nor to the historical record. I have chosen to solve this problem by quoting from somebody who would know what qualities are necessary for a diplomat. The quotation is from a French gentleman called de Callieres, who was a senior diplomat to the court of Louis XIV. I think that's very proper to quote him on this day, the 14th of July.

This is what de Callieres says about the qualities of a diplomat, and you can draw your own conclusions to what extent they apply to Mac: "A diplomat must have an observant mind, a gifted application which rejects being diverted by pleasures or frivolous amusements. He must have a sound judgement, which takes the measure of things as they are. He must have a gift of penetration, such as will enable him to discern the thoughts of men and to deduce from the least movement of features which passions are stirring within. A diplomat must be quick, resourceful, a good listener, courteous and agreeable. He should not seek to gain a reputation as a wit. Above all he must possess enough self-control to resist the longing to speak before he has thought out what he intends to say. He should pay attention to women but never lose his heart. He must have courage, he must have a calm nature, he must be able to suffer fools gladly and should not be given to drink, gambling, women and any other wayward humors or fancies. He should study history and memoirs, be acquainted with foreign institutions and habits and be able to tell where in any foreign countries real sovereignty lies. He should also have knowledge of literature, science, mathematics and law."

This is a tall order, but it is not enough. He should also, de Callieres says, "have good knowledge of the German, Italian and Spanish languages as well as, of course, the Latin." Now I must confess that I have never spoken with Mac in either German, Italian or Spanish, let alone Latin so I cannot vouch for his proficiencies in these languages. But that is not the point. I think it is irrelevant which language Mac Mathias speaks, because what he says makes sense. On behalf of the international community as expressed by the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, I would like to express our very best wishes for Mac Mathias and wish him all the best for the future. We salute a great good friend and a great American. Thank you.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Ambassador. There's a great man here who knows Mac as president of the North Atlantic Assembly (an arm of NATO), a great friend of our country and of Mac, the Ambassador of Great Britain: Sir Oliver Wright.

Sir OLIVER WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, Admiral Mathias, as a guest from overseas nothing better could have fallen upon my ears this evening than to hear your fellow Americans sing your praises. But as a NATO Ambassador, may I grab him back from you and remind you that Mac is held in equal affection on our side of the Atlantic. His fellow NATO parliamentarians have elected him President of the North Atlantic Assembly. He is to become Chairman of the American Council on Germany. He is co-chairman of the Chicago-based Atlantic Conference, he is on the steering committee of the Bilderburg Conference where he regularly argues the task with my Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. How is it that this splendid American should be so much in demand on both sides of the Atlantic? In part, it is because he has taken upon himself the task as necessary as it is unrelenting, of interpreting America to Europe and Europe to America.

In part, it is because when differences arise between us as they do, people instinctively turn to him to reconcile them because when passions run high as they often do, his is the voice of reason and good sense to which reasonable and sensible men and women listen. More important to my mind is that he embodies in his own person the advice that Shakespeare and Hamlet gave to all of us: "This above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." For Mac indeed is true to himself and therefore true to his friends. Mac is one who makes of the Atlantic an ocean that does not divide us, but binds us. My prayer is that Admiral Mathias will continue to serve the Alliance and continue to narrow the ocean between.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Ambassador Wright. A brilliant, resourceful man, who Mac says carries international banking into high political values, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Jacques de Larosiere.

JACQUES DE LAROSIERE. Dear Senator Mathias, it is a privilege and a pleasure to pay tribute tonight to you on this occasion. I have deeply admired your wisdom, your leadership, your openness to international issues and problems, your concerns for the plight of the Third World. Your commitment to a world of free trade, to a world of development, a world of international cooperation has been relentless. As the head of the International Monetary Fund, I am particularly indebted to you for your untiring support for the Bretton Woods institutions.

The international financial system is experiencing very difficult and troubled times, times of threat for the well-being for all countries, even those which might believe that they are not involved in the problems. If we want to avoid the type of developments and break-downs of the twenties, we need international cooperation, we need financial stability, we need strong financial international institutions. Senator Mathias has understood these problems, but not only has he understood them—and they are complex—but he has helped and he is one of the members of the Senate who has taken time to

ask me to visit him to explain some of these problems. When the time came for voting and to support the fund quotas and the World Bank capital increases, the unpopular things which consist in supporting these institutions, he did them. For all this, I want to thank Senator Mathias, we will miss you greatly.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, sir. And now, making the closing speech in this parade of honors and respect and affection for Mac Mathias is one of the great men of our country. He is former Ambassador to Soviet Russia, former Chairman of IBM, a force for a rational relationship with Russia, and against the rising tide of militarism. He has the special distinction of having given the commencement address when Mac's son Charles graduated from Harvard, when his son Rob graduated from the University of Vermont, and tonight he also speaks when the Senator graduates himself from the Senate: Thomas J. Watson.

The Honorable THOMAS J. WATSON. Senator Mac, fellow maniac Ann, I really learned something in this audience tonight. I went to college in Rhode Island, and listening to people talk at meetings like this in Rhode Island for the last fifty years, I thought Rhode Island was the largest state in the Union. Not so. Listening to all of you talk about Mac from the vast reaches of Maryland, I now know that Maryland is the largest state in the Union and I congratulate you.

How to speak for one minute about a great man and my favorite senator? Very, very difficult and I shall be only a minute. Mac radiates a sterling character, Mac understands a great many things, Mac does his homework. He understood a long time ago a great deal about the nature of thermal nuclear weapons, as Gerry Smith mentioned earlier. He understands the terminal quality of those weapons; he understands the great difficulty of getting along with the difficult Russian people; and further he understands the complete necessity of coping with both of those great problems of our country. I am sorry, as all of you are, to see Mac leave the Senate of the United States, but I am completely confident that what he does from this point on will equal or far outdistance his record in the United States Senate. Thank you very much.

JIM ROUSE. Thank you, Ambassador Watson. And now, have you ever known a man so richly widely, earnestly honored by so many diverse people as Mac Mathias has been tonight? We come so close to people sometimes that we don't see their greatness. And this easily in the state where we have a senator who we've known so well and so long. But I think the hope of all of us tonight is that this presentation of so many people unrehearsed, undirected, spontaneous, helps us to know this great, great man who has served us in public office for 34 years, for 18 years in the Senate, and how richly he has earned the right to be honored by us.

In such events as this there had to be a team, an expanding team, of people who led the way. If there was a single person who led this it was our strong client, powerful citizen leader of Baltimore, Robert Levi. He first hoisted the flag for the others of us to follow. Anne Boucher was retained as coordinator and staff leader, and what a marvelous job she's done! And Furlong Baldwin pitched in and gave his strength and leadership as dinner chairman, and he will present this evening's gift from all of us to the Johns Hop-

kins School of Advanced International Studies. Steve Muller, President of Johns Hopkins, will accept the gift.

H. FURLONG BALDWIN. I echo what we have heard continuously over and over again this evening, that I, too, am proud to be numbered amongst those who say, "Senator Mac Mathias, my friend, it is a very great privilege for me." Also, what I am about to say, I must give you the premise that I am unabashed, unashamedly prejudiced. Maryland has been honored by Mac Mathias, the United States has been honored by Mac Mathias, and the free world has been honored by Mac Mathias. When this evening was planned, Ann and Mac suggested that the beneficiary of what we are doing here this evening should be the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and that is only fitting because Johns Hopkins does honor to Maryland and to the United States and to the free world. It is truly an honorable alliance, and so, Steve, I ask you to accept this check, which is the initial contribution to the Charles McC. Mathias Fund at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

Dr. STEVEN J. MULLER. Thank you so very much. The Johns Hopkins University is deeply honored by the extraordinary privilege of the Charles McC. Mathias Fund, a permanent endowment that will always bear Mac's name. I pledge to you that we will strive always to be worthy of that name, of that unrivaled record of public service, and devotion to the common good to Maryland and the United States, and in this strife-torn world. The Mathias fund will inspire and support the teaching and research at the School of Advanced International Studies in the cause of better relations among the peoples of our globe and of the peaceful resolution of international disputes. We honor not only a true statesman, but also a true gentleman who embodies the very essence of human decency and human integrity. We will miss him sorely in the Senate of the United States. I must confess, however, that I do look forward to the day next January when I can address Mac as "Professor Mathias" and when our students and faculty will have the blessing of his wisdom and vision in his new part-time role as the first Milton S. Eisenhower Distinguished Professor of Public Policy. Thank you, Mac and Ann. God bless you for what you have given to all of us. Thank you all, ladies and gentlemen.

JIM ROUSE. And now we introduce to you the great and wonderful lady who has worked tirelessly with Mac in his many campaigns and who supplies a steady flow of wisdom to his work, Ann Mathias, who can bring along her husband, senior Senator from Maryland, Mac Mathias: Ann and Mac.

CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr. Gratitude is supposed to be the most difficult emotion to express, but I want you all to know that I have no difficulty whatsoever in doing so. Of course, a special thanks go to Jim Rouse and to Bob Levi, for suggesting this gathering and for making it happen. Ann Boucher and Bill Boucher and Furlong Baldwin have given it direction. Steve Muller has given purpose as he helped develop the concept of the fund, and as he has accepted the administration of it.

It's certainly an understatement to say that I have appreciated all of the gracious things that have been said. If some of them have seem to be overly generous, just consider how much pleasure they

gave. But whatever may have been said this evening, the truth is that I am what I am because of the people with whom I have been lucky enough to live, and the world that it has been my privilege to inhabit. There has been my family, and the community where I was born, where I spent my boyhood. There has been Ann, who has been so many things in my life and without whom, as I think most of you know, I would not be standing here at this moment.

A little later, there were Charlie and Rob, and it may be paradoxical, but they have taught me so much through the years by sharing with me their special perspective on life. I have had a loyal staff, that has helped me look better than I am. And I have loyal friends who have given me more strength than I could ever have mustered by myself. And the people of Maryland have given me such a degree of understanding and patience and support, that they granted Ann and me this unique experience of the last quarter century.

But beyond these personal debts, I am proud to claim to be the product of a remarkable society, and a great culture, and of an extraordinary political process. During my years in the Congress, three historic events tested the foundations of the Republic: the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War, and Watergate. Cumulatively and individually, they might have destroyed our society, but they did not. We came through that time of challenge, not destroyed, but actually strengthened as a Nation and as a people. And we came through strong, not because of any single person or any group of people, but because of the rational principles of government laid down for us two hundred years ago by those exceptional men who wrote the Constitution. So, finally tonight, I am thankful for the opportunity to support and defend that Constitution. And I thank all of you from the bottom of my heart for making it possible. Thank You.

ANN MATHIAS. I stand behind this microphone wondering if there is anything more to say. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for being here, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for making this rather extraordinary evening possible. From the "clustered spires of Frederick," to this very moment we have traveled a long varied route together. You and Mac and I, and of course our boys—Charlie who is here, Rob who sends his love from Saudi Arabia, where he is helping to establish the emergency medical system for the Kingdom. Twenty-eight consecutive years is a telling period of time, just shy of a generation and as I have relived with you tonight Mac's political career, I want you to know that for the opportunity you have also given to me, I am grateful, I am wiser and I am richer. Thank you very, very much.

JIM ROUSE. The evening will close with a benediction by Rabbi Murray Saltzman.

RABBI MURRAY SALTZMAN. In appreciation and in gratitude and in honor, we invoke divine blessing upon Senator Mathias, his beloved wife and his children. May the Lord bless you and keep you. May the Lord cause the light of His countenance to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you. May the lord lift up His presence to you and bless you with peace. Amen.

[Sept. 29, 1986, Congressional Record—Senate, S14151]

The Senate met at 11:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. Thurmond].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His holy name.

Gracious God, we are so grateful to hear of the release of Nicholas Daniloff, and we commend him and his family to You.

Almighty God, Ruler of the nations, as we enter these final days of the 99th Congress, we experience with some sadness the retirement of six worthy Members. With profound gratitude, we honor them for their long and distinguished careers in the U.S. Senate. We pray that these next few days will be filled with very special meaning for Senators Eagleton, Goldwater, Hart, Laxalt, Long, and Mathias. Make them aware of the respect, admiration, and affection in which they are held by their peers and all who labor here. May they leave the Senate with a sense of significant achievement, few regrets, and many precious memories. May they realize that they will be greatly missed. Grant to each of them and their loved ones an even more significant future than their faithful, fruitful past. In the blessing of their Lord. Amen.

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 210) designating the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems at the University of Maryland as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems", as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 210

Whereas Federal funding for emergency medical services systems has decreased, and some States have provided less support for such lifesaving systems;

Whereas private efforts are the primary means of improving the delivery of emergency medical services, and improvements are needed to meet the needs of increasing numbers of the critically ill and injured;

Whereas the designation of a national study center for trauma and emergency medical systems would focus attention on those areas needing improvement in the delivery of systematic emergency care;

Whereas a national study center for trauma and emergency medical systems is needed to serve as a resource center for information and data, and provide technical assistance concerning emergency medical systems; and

Whereas the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems at the University of Maryland has been a national leader in the development of systems of care for the critically ill and injured: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems at the University of Maryland shall be known and designated as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems". Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to such Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems shall be held to be a reference to the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. Waxman] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. Bentley] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. Waxman].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Joint Resolution 210.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of House Joint Resolution 210 which is sponsored by a distinguished member of our subcommittee, Ms. Mikulski, and cosponsored by a united Maryland congressional delegation, is to designate the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems."

The evolution and growing sophistication of emergency medical service systems have greatly reduced the likelihood of death due to trauma. Each year thousands of citizens are severely injured on our Nation's highways or by acts of violence. In many cases, their lives are saved due to the rapid response of emergency medical personnel and the transfer of such patients to hospitals equipped and trained to practice trauma medicine.

In the State of Maryland, the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems has revolutionized the practice and organization of emergency medicine. The Maryland Institute has served as an unofficial national center for research, training, and technical assistance in the development and evolution of emergency medical systems. The progress made in Maryland has influenced the development of emergency medical systems throughout the country.

Passage of House Joint Resolution 210 will recognize the Maryland Institute's contribution and continuing role as a comprehensive resource for information on trauma and emergency medicine. Similar legislation, Senate Joint Resolution 97, was unanimously approved by the Senate last year.

Passage of House Joint Resolution 210 also has another purpose. It will allow the Congress to recognize and express its appreciation for the 26 years of public service provided by Charles McC. Mathias, the senior Senator from the State of Maryland. Senator Mathias is retiring at the end of the 99th Congress.

Passage of this joint resolution conveys an honor on the State and citizens of Maryland that is richly deserved. I urge every Member's support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. Holt].

(Mrs. HOLT asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HOLT. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 210, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting to designate the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Services at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems."

I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, for supporting House Joint Resolution 210 so that it might come up for a vote today under suspension.

Many of you in this Chamber, including my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, are responsible for the development of emergency care in your home States and districts through the Emergency Medical Systems Act of 1973. The Maryland facility pioneered in this field and has served as an example and source of information, expert advice, and research material for other systems throughout the country and the world.

The study center has from the beginning emphasized the need for and has implemented interstate coordination of EMS activities. These coordinated efforts have resulted in a marked reduction in traumatic deaths and injuries, the costs of which are known to all of you.

When you cast your vote for this bill, you show your commitment to EMS providers in your home State and district and give them the center of support they need to continue to save lives all over America.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the entire Maryland congressional delegation in supporting House Joint Resolution 210. This legislation, which unanimously passed the Senate on October 4, 1985, designates the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services at the University of Maryland as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems."

The disciplines of trauma care and emergency medical services have become increasingly sophisticated over the past 20 years. In fact, all of the States and territories in the United States have developed some form of a coordinated emergency medical system. The trauma center at the University of Maryland is the oldest trauma center in the country and currently provides state-of-the-art emergency medical care, as well as research, training, and information services on emergency medicine. The designation of the Maryland center will provide the many State and regional emergency medical systems an accessible and centralized resource center.

In addition, it is my pleasure to join my colleagues in commemorating the work of the retiring Senator from the State of Maryland, Mr. Mathias, by naming the study center in his honor.

It is my understanding that the ranking Republicans on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Mr. Lent and Mr. Madigan, do not oppose consideration of this bill on the Suspension Calendar. Therefore, I recommend that the House suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 210.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the author of this resolution, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Ms. Mikulski].

Ms. MIKULSKI. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 210, as amended, which would designate the study center for trauma and emergency medical systems as the Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center. There would be no cost to the Federal Government.

I was pleased to introduce this resolution with the cosponsorship of the entire Maryland House delegation.

It pays tribute to a nationally recognized medical facility located at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, and to the retiring dean of the Maryland congressional delegation, Senator Charles McC. Mathias.

Senator Mathias has spent 26 years in Congress and has earned the respect and fondness of all of us who were fortunate to work with him.

This tribute is particularly appropriate because he has been a strong advocate for health care and for the study center.

The center itself is well known as a national leader in the field of emergency medicine. Its list of accomplishments and "firsts" is long.

The center conducts studies on regional and national emergency medical issues, serves as a clearinghouse to disseminate the most recent data, and conducts education and training on these issues nationwide.

The U.S. Department of Transportation has long recognized the excellence of the center's work and has promoted the Maryland study center as a model for other States to follow.

Secretary Dole has written that the designation of the Maryland study center is a fitting tribute to its leadership and contributions in improving trauma care in our country.

I believe that this designation has been well earned and I hope my colleagues will join with the Maryland delegation in supporting the resolution.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 210, a resolution with at least two highly commendable purposes. For one, this measure recognizes the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems located at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems as the National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems.

The second purpose is to rename this facility as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. National Study Center for Trauma and Emer-

gency Medical Systems." I concur heartily with both important and appropriate purposes.

I would be remiss, however, if I did not add that I was in the Maryland Senate when the State legislation passed, authorizing this, and funding it.

It is appropriate to note that the strongest supporter of that, somebody deeply committed to the trauma center, was Marvin Mandel, then Governor. Although we are naming this the Charles McC. Mathias Center, which I think is appropriate, it would not, in my opinion, have been a reality to the extent that it has become one of the premier shock trauma centers in the world, had it not been for Gov. Marvin Mandel.

In 1969, under the leadership of the Governor, the Center for Study of Trauma opened and began to receive continuous State funding. In 1973, by executive order Governor Mandel created the first statewide emergency medical service in the country and established the Center for the Study of Trauma as an autonomous unit within the University of Maryland.

By designating this Baltimore, MD, research facility as a national center and by naming it after a superlative U.S. Senator, the House of Representatives will be paying a lasting and meaningful tribute to two great American institutions: the National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Services and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

As a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, as a U.S. Congressman, and as a 18-year Member of the U.S. Senate, Mac Mathias has served the people of Maryland and the country conscientiously, with integrity, and compassion. He leaves with an outstanding record of accomplishment in the fields of environment, foreign affairs, education, civil rights, and health.

Most of us are unaware that trauma is the leading cause of death among Americans between the ages of 1 and 39. Trauma is the third leading cause of death among all Americans. Considering the magnitude of this problem and its staggering costs—for example, the cost associated with trauma in 1980 was \$88.5 billion—trauma receives only marginal national attention.

The State of Maryland has historically led the United States in the development of trauma services, trauma research, and emergency medical care. The State of Maryland and the University of Maryland have committed tremendous resources and will continue to commit tremendous resources to ensure that this facility maintains its position and effectiveness. This relationship between the study center and the University of Maryland, a major State university, has enabled the study center to benefit from the contributions, expertise, and skills of academe, Government, and the private sector. Indeed, the affiliated Maryland Shock Trauma Center, at the University of Maryland, is the best of its kind in the world.

Through the years, the medical and research communities have lauded this facility as the leader in the fields of trauma and emergency medicine. The American Trauma Society, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the Society of Critical Care Medicine, and the American College of Surgeons, among other professional organizations and societies, have maintained strong ties to and a close relationship with the study center.

The State of Maryland is the proud host, willing partner, and grateful beneficiary of the preeminent research facility for trauma and emergency medicine in the United States. It is perfectly fitting that the name of one of Maryland's great public servants and one of our country's finest Senators adorn the study center.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of our time.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the comments made by my colleague from Maryland, Mr. Hoyer, which gave due credit to Governor Mandel for starting the efforts to designate the University of Maryland's Trauma Center. Without his initial commitment, the national designation of this center would not be happening today.

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with much pride that I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 210 as amended, a resolution designating the Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems. This center, located at University of Maryland campus in Baltimore, will provide a much-needed focus on the discipline of trauma care and emergency medical service methodology. The study center has accumulated and continues to develop an information base through which studies on regional and national trauma system issues can be optimally completed. Technical information and assistance can then be disseminated through established networks to providers as well as other interested organizations. Congressional designation of this study center will significantly improve our ability to provide state-of-the-art trauma and EMS care nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, the dean of the Maryland delegation, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, has played a crucial role in the founding and development of the National Study Center as he has with so many issues in his long congressional career spanning 26 years of service both in this body and in the U.S. Senate. It is a fitting tribute to Mac and his interest in the cause of the study center that we amend this resolution to designate the Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems. I happily and most heartily commend to my colleagues House Joint Resolution 210 as amended.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Montgomery). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Waxman] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 210, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read:

A joint resolution designating the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Service Systems at the University of Maryland as

the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, last Friday, the Senate passed legislation to designate the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems at the University of Maryland as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems." I am pleased to join my colleagues in support of this measure.

Trauma is the No. 1 cause of death in the United States for persons under age 37 and is the fourth leading cause of death in the total population, after heart disease, cancer, and stroke. Yet, trauma has received only marginal national attention, considering the magnitude of the problem. A national focus is essential in dealing with the problem of trauma, as well as emergency medical services in general. Specifically, designation of the Maryland Institute as a National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems would establish a national clearinghouse for emergency medical services and trauma systems to conduct research on emergency medical issues, to train professionals in traumatology and emergency medical services, and to provide technical assistance nationwide.

The institute in Maryland is currently serving increasing numbers of patients which need the kind of care that only a specialized trauma center can provide. Yet in recent years Federal support for emergency medical services systems has decreased; and emergency and trauma service has been neglected in many parts of the country despite its demonstrated success for saving lives. Concern over the mounting toll from accidents must be transformed into an action program, involving both research and the establishment of emergency facilities to provide the critically injured with the best treatment available. The designation of a national study center would focus attention on the need to improve trauma and emergency medical services systems. This legislation, which does not require any Federal funding, would serve as a model that could be studied by other areas interested in establishing shock trauma centers and serve as a facility where interaction among professionals can occur.

Maryland has played a leading role in the development of trauma services and Senator Charles McC. Mathias, who is retiring at the end of the 99th Congress, has played a crucial role in the founding and development of the National Study Center. In this regard, it is only fitting that the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems at the University of Maryland in Baltimore be designated as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems."

Mac Mathias is a leader of integrity and intellect, of courage and compassion, for whom I have the deepest respect and admiration. For more than 30 years at the local, State, and Federal level Mac Mathias has been steadfast in his commitment to the vision of our Founding Fathers, to the principles of the Constitution, and to the well-being and health of our people. Maryland and the Nation have been fortunate to have a man of his quality in public office.

The progress made in Maryland has influenced the development of emergency medical systems throughout the country. Passage of this legislation conveys an honor on the State and citizens of Maryland as well as my senior colleague in the Senate that is richly deserved.

Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias of Maryland

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on Monday I began a series of tributes to retiring Senators. Today, as the Senate continues with the first impeachment trial in 50 years, I want to offer my special thanks to one of them—"Mac" Mathias—who has carried out his duties as chairman of the Impeachment Trial Committee with diligence and dignity.

This was a difficult task to assume, but "Mac" has more than risen to the occasion. And I am certain, that when the Senate has completed action on this impeachment trial, it will have done so in the most appropriate and correct way. And this is due, in large measure, to the hard work of Senator Mathias.

Chairing this special committee, however, is only one of many tasks Mac Mathias has successfully tackled during his 18 years in the Senate. And I came to the Senate at the same time as Senator Mathias and I know him very well. I am certainly going to miss his wisdom and his work in the U.S. Senate.

Senator Mathias has been a strong and relentless voice on behalf of civil rights for all our citizens. Having worked with Mac on the Voting Rights Act and many other civil rights issues, I know how committed he is to creating a nation blind to differences in race, color, and creed.

As chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Patents Subcommittee, he has introduced and pushed through many bills ensuring that the patent laws keep pace with emerging technologies.

And although the name Mac Mathias may not be familiar to the millions of Americans who are now watching the Senate on television, without his leadership as chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, the screen would probably be blank. Mac was one of the chief architects and guiding forces behind the rules changes that have allowed us to broadcast floor proceedings.

So, Mr. President, I again want to express my gratitude to Mac for the fine work he has done as chairman of the Impeachment Trial Committee. This is only the last in a long series of personal achievements in the Senate he can turn to with pride. At this point I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article from the October 6 New York Times on Senator Mathias called *Still a Distinctive Voice, But Soon An Echo*.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 6, 1986]

STILL A DISTINCTIVE VOICE, BUT SOON AN ECHO

(By Linda Greenhouse)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—These were to have been quiet months for Mac Mathias, a time for reflection and for winding down a public career after four terms in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate.

But the winding down will have to wait. Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, has been operating at full speed and fully in character.

He played a key role in stripping a death penalty provision from the Senate's anti-drug bill, leading a group of moderate Republicans who threatened a filibuster if the leadership did not drop the death penalty and other provisions limiting the rights of criminal defendants.

As chairman of the special Senate committee overseeing the impeachment trial of Federal District Judge Harry E. Claiborne, he presided as the committee spent seven days taking evidence to present to the full Senate. Preparing for the first Senate impeachment trial in 50 years proved to be virtually a full-time job for weeks.

A CENTER OF GRAVITY

In the midst of the impeachment hearings, Senator Mathias broke with his party and voted against the confirmation of William H. Rehnquist as Chief Justice.

In short, Senator Mathias is doing everything he ever did, except run again. He has been a center of gravity for the beleaguered but never quite vanquished band of liberal Republicans, and his retirement at 64 years of age means the loss of one of the Senate's distinctive voices.

He has paid a price for that distinction. It cost him a leadership role when the Republicans captured the Senate in 1980. He was in line to become chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a cherished goal. But the leadership permitted Senator Strom Thurmond, the South Carolina Republican, to move over from the Armed Services Committee, claim the Judiciary chairmanship, and place that crucial committee safely in conservative hands.

Senator Mathias never spoke publicly about his frustration. But his mild manner conceals a taste and talent for political infighting. He has had a last laugh, of sorts, in the closing weeks of the session this year, effectively killing a much-heralded bill sponsored by Senator Thurmond to restrict lobbying by former Government officials.

An interview the other day found Senator Mathias in a mellow frame of mind, ready to take the long view of the current plight of liberal Republicans.

"When you see how the parties have shifted around over the years, you realize that everything is always in a state of flux," he said. "The Midwest used to be the center of Republican liberalism.

Now it's the other way around. I won't be here when the tide comes in again, but it will, I'm convinced."

But with the tide out, there has been a lot of work to do. He said he has been "almost continually engaged in defensive projects" protecting civil rights and liberties against conservative initiatives. Much of this work, he said, has been of the "low profile" sort, such as using the Senate rules to keep threatening legislation from the floor. "You've got to keep a constant tension, or things could slip back pretty fast," he said.

The year since he announced that he would not seek a fourth term has been "less different than I thought it would be," he said. Freed from having to worry about the voters' approval, he found that his freedom was nonetheless not complete. "The constraints that do operate are just about as strong, when you get down to it," he said. He defined those constraints as "worrying about the susceptibilities of people, about not being abrasive or reckless."

But if Senator Mathias has not wanted to offend people, he has not minded annoying them now and then in the course of speaking his mind. He created a small furor with a 1981 article in *Foreign Affairs* magazine, "Ethnic Groups and Foreign Policy," in which he wrote that lobbying by ethnic groups including the "potent Israel lobby" was sometimes "harmful to the public interest."

He spent three weeks traveling in the Middle East earlier this year. An article he wrote this summer in *Foreign Policy* magazine, calling for renewed United States attention to the region, drew considerably less notice, perhaps because of his impending retirement.

In the article, as with his votes, he supported arms sales to moderate Arab States and called for increased pressure on Israel to reverse its settlement policy in the West Bank.

"Washington has never linked aid to Israel with Israeli cooperation," he wrote, "but it is contrary to historical experience for one country indefinitely to help finance policies carried out by another country that conflict so fundamentally with the donor's values and policies."

He also said: "If the United States favors self-determination in Manila and Managua, it can hardly oppose it in Jericho."

In the interview, Senator Mathias said, "I'd be happier if I could say I was wrong" about his conclusion that the United States was rapidly squandering any opportunity to influence the course of events in the Middle East.

He played a major role in developing the Senate's South African sanctions bill, pushing successfully in the Foreign Relations Committee for broader sanctions than the chairman, Richard G. Lugar, originally proposed. He was not successful, however, in his effort this year to cut off covert aid to the rebels in Angola.

HE'S A GREAT FIGURE

After he retires, Senator Mathias, in addition to practicing law, will teach at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

The range of the Senator's interests were represented at a testimonial dinner this summer, held to endow the new Charles McC.

Mathias Scholarship Fund at the school. Those who toasted the guest of honor included Sir Oliver Wright, then the British Ambassador, and Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who declared: "Thank God for this Senator."

"He's a great figure, the best Republican friend civil rights has had," Joseph Rauh, a veteran Washington civil rights lawyer, said in an interview. However, Senator Mathias angered Mr. Rauh and some other civil rights leaders by not announcing his opposition to Justice Rehnquist's confirmation until hours before the Senate vote—too late, in Mr. Rauh's view, to be helpful.

"I'm aware of how they feel," Senator Mathias said, adding that he exercised "my independent judgment" on a question that, for him, was a close one. "The question was not should Rehnquist be on the Court, after all," he said. "The question was should he change chairs."

Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to join the majority leader in paying tribute to Mac Mathias. Mac Mathias is really a marvelous human being as well as a great Senator. I served with him very closely when he was on the Appropriations Committee. He left the committee a couple of years ago, but we served together on the committee as the chairman and ranking member. I will never forget his compassion, his courage, and his marvelous, unusual sense of humor. He is a fine person. We are going to miss him very, very much in the Senate, but I am sure he is going to have very many productive years in the future.

Retiring Members of the Senate

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I understand that a number of statements are going to be entered into the Record in recognition of those in this body who are departing. I just wanted to put in a couple of sentences about each.

I have not served in this body long, though I have had the chance to know, at least slightly, all of the Members. Let me just go down the list and say what I appreciate about each.

Before I do that, let me add my appreciation—this is a good time to add my appreciation—also for the Senator from Wisconsin, who day after day after day has been plugging away at the things that are really important to this Nation. This body is an infinitely richer body because of Bill Proxmire. It is a privilege to serve with him.

Let me talk about the people who are retiring.

Russell Long. Kind of a walking history book, loaded with common sense. I have seen him on the floor, I have seen him in our Democratic caucuses get up, and sometimes you have to listen closely with that Louisiana twang and it goes a mile a minute, but if you listen closely you get wisdom from him. We have been fortunate, indeed, to have Russell Long's wisdom as part of this body.

Barry Goldwater. He says what he thinks; sometimes steps on toes.

If I could just relate one small incident. Senator Goldwater came to me one day and said, "Do you know where Bowen, Illinois is?" I said, "I thought I knew where every small town in Illinois was, but I don't know where Bowen is."

He said, "My mother was born in Bowen." It is near Macomb, IL, about 539 people.

I got our highway department to make a sign: "Welcome to Bowen, Illinois, home of Josephine Williams, the mother of Senator Barry Goldwater." I presented the sign to the mayor and had my picture taken and handed it to Senator Goldwater on the floor. He said, "I've got to go to Bowen."

So about 6 months or so ago we went to Bowen. They had a parade in the town, all five blocks of the town. He spoke in the town's square about what Bowen meant to his mother. About 300 or 400 people gathered there. It was like an old Norman Rockwell cover on the Saturday Evening Post. It was absolutely marvelous.

Then, not too long afterwards, Senator Goldwater said to me, after his wife died, "You know, our home in California, we are going to have to close that, and I have all those books there. I think I will send them to the library of Bowen."

I said to him, "I'm not sure they have a library at Bowen." But we checked and there was a library and he sent his books there.

It is just one of those little things. I am proud to have had that small association with Barry Goldwater and to be with him here in the Senate.

Paul Laxalt. I think of the Rehnquist hearings where, frankly, we were on a collision course, some of us wanted documents and some of us who wanted medical records, and Paul Laxalt, in that quiet, solid way of his, put things together and both sides were pleased with the results.

There has been some criticism of the Rehnquist hearings. I happen to think they were superb hearings, really giving an insight into how our process works and everyone having a chance to get to be able to make a judgment. But one of the reasons they were successful was because of Paul Laxalt and his ability to get along with everyone.

Gary Hart. We just heard Gary Hart speak here. He has been a thoughtful, reflective Member of this body. I am sure he is going to be entering the national dialog and, whether he wins or not, will contribute in a continuing way.

Senator "Mac" Mathias, Charles Mathias. Courage. I see the majority leader on the floor. Sometimes he has had more courage than the majority leader wants, from time to time, I am sure, in standing up to his colleagues on that side. But he stands up to everyone.

There is no question that "Mac" Mathias has made significant contributions to this Nation and his leaving the Senate is our loss.

And then, finally, one person that I am particularly going to miss, who I have known long before either one of us served in this Congress, and that is Tom Eagleton from Missouri. Tom Eagleton has a sense of where this Nation ought to go.

I may misread Tom Eagleton's leaving the Senate, but I think part of it is his feeling is we are not dreaming any more. We are not putting together dreams about where this Nation ought to go and what we ought to do. I hope I am wrong about that.

But Tom Eagleton is that thoughtful person who cares, who is concerned about the future. I am sure, as a faculty member at Washington University in St. Louis, he is going to instill in those students that same kind of caring and vision. I hope we continue to hear from Tom Eagleton here in this body.

I have been fortunate, indeed, to serve with these Members of the Senate. I just want, in a small way, to pay tribute to them. I do not have an eloquent statement to enter in the Record, but I think all of us recognize that not only we but the American people have been served well.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Illinois. I agree with every statement he made. I know our colleagues will appreciate his eloquence here this morning.

Mr. President, at 10 o'clock we will go into closed session to continue the impeachment proceedings.

Tribute to Senator Mathias

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, when political people talk about Mac Mathias they normally say that he represents something called the "liberal" or "Rockefeller wing" of the Republican Party. Now, I am not a Republican so I do not get involved in their classification schemes—we have enough trouble in my party categorizing the liberals and populists and progressive and all the rest—but I know that Mac Mathias represents more than a wing of the Republican Party. He represents a grand tradition of decency and compassion and commitment and principle. And that tradition, I hope, transcends any wing and any party.

Mac Mathias fights for the rights of the individual and cares about the future of our society. In the process of making those fights, he drew on a tradition of the Senate. In this body, we believe that each Member has certain rights and, as Senators, we accept a responsibility to protect the rights of our colleagues even when we disagree with the substance of their position. Mac simply applies the principle we accept here to the larger society we seek to both protect and perfect.

That, in itself, would be a sufficient contribution for any Member to make. But I believe that Mac Mathias has made another contribution which, while less specific, may be even more important. He represents the sort of Senator which we all, I hope, would like to be: A Member who seeks to achieve his end by reason and persuasion rather than tactics and tricks. I cannot recall a single time when Mac Mathias was less than fair to a colleague, less than willing to work together, less than committed to the notion that if we just worked a little harder and a little longer, we could reach an agreement.

Senator Mathias is a decent human being and an outstanding Senator. When he leaves us, we will be poorer; I just hope that the time he now has to spend with his family and friends will leave him richer.

Retirement of Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as the days of the 99th Congress draw to a close, I would like to make a few remarks about our distinguished colleague from Maryland, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, who is retiring after 18 years of Senate service.

I have known Senator Mathias since he first came to the Senate and have had the privilege of serving with him on the Senate Judiciary Committee for many years.

He is an able legislator, who has represented his State fairly and faithfully. Although I have not always agreed with the positions he has taken, I have found him to be a man of integrity who votes his conscience on the issues.

Senator Mathias was born in 1922 in Frederick, MD. His schooling at Haverford College was interrupted during World War II while he served in the Coast Guard and the Navy.

He graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1949. After admission to the bar, he practiced law with his father, became an assistant attorney general of Maryland, city attorney of Frederick, and in 1958 he was elected to the General Assembly of Maryland as a delegate from Frederick County. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1960 and reelected in 1974 and 1980 when he carried all the counties in the State and the city of Baltimore.

In the Senate, he is currently chairman of the Senate Rules Committee and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Governmental Affairs Committee, and the Judiciary Committee.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, Senator Mathias has sponsored the Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984, the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1985, and other changes to patent law. He has supported legislation to allow joint research and development for corporations without violating antitrust laws. He has also fought for electronic communications privacy and computer software protection.

In his years in the Senate, Senator Mathias has proven to be a dedicated public servant and a truly great American. I am privileged to have known and served with him.

Mr. President, I commend Senator Mathias on his years of Senate service, and I wish the best for him, his lovely wife, Ann, and his sons, Charles and Rob, in the years ahead.

Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, in their unusual and highly informative work entitled "The Book of America," Neal Pierce and Jerry Hagstrom make an interesting point about the State of Maryland as follows, and I quote:

"Maryland fits only reluctantly into a single portrait. What, after all, does the blue-collar port city of Baltimore, 55-percent black, have in common with the Washington, DC, suburb of Montgomery County, which has among the highest family incomes in the Nation? What do the watermen of the somnolent Eastern Shore have in common with the residents of mountain-locked Cumberland? What do the people who live in the almost continuous string of middle-class suburbs from Washington to Baltimore, in Prince Georges and Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, have in common with the others?"

The answer given in the book is "not very much, except that they all live within Maryland's convoluted boundaries." My own answer is that the thing these disparate regions of a single State have in common and have had in common since 1969 to their enduring benefit is Mac Mathias.

I know what it is like to be a Republican in a State where the party has registered a minority of the voters. It is often not easy, but Mac, by dint of his honesty, nonpartisan ability, and bipartisan activity, has held the respect and affection of the people of the State of Maryland of all parties for nearly 30 years.

Likewise, he has held the respect and affection of this body and of the great majority of our party who believe that diversity is the key to growth and progress.

Of all the qualities of Mac Mathias as a man and as a Senator, none so stands out as his modesty. I remember a little over 1 year ago, standing in the back of the Senate caucus room, listening to Mac Mathias deliver his announcement not to seek reelection. He said then, "When I was elected to Congress in 1960, we were a nation divided by barriers of law, custom, and practice. Today, there is no legal barrier of any kind between Americans of differing race and creed. That is change in its most positive form. I am proud to have played a role in that peaceful revolution."

I suggest, Mr. President, that here, our colleague's modesty was excessive. They say that Mac Mathias' family has been associated with the Republican Party since the time of Abraham Lincoln.

It shows in the type of Senator he is and the type of Republican he is. In 1963, it was Mac Mathias and his Republican colleagues on the House Judiciary Committee who sponsored an omnibus civil rights bill. That bill later became the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the landmark civil rights legislation of the 20th century.

The legacy that Mac Mathias leaves to the field of civil rights also includes equal educational opportunity for the handicapped. Mac was the architect of an amendment in 1974 that provided the first Federal funding of schools attempting to serve the handicapped which Congress translated the following year into Public Law 94-142, the Education of All Handicapped Children's Act. His work for the disabled represents all that is best about this body and that is the provision of opportunity for all Americans to excel in a climate of peace.

Mac also played a key role in the work that led to the televising of Senate sessions. My only wish is that the Senate and the people of the United States would have at least another term to look upon the calm countenance of my friend, Mac Mathias.

But that is not to be and we must accept it. Some 50 years before Mac Mathias came to the Congress as a young Representative, another Maryland Representative, then in the twilight of his career, Joshua Talbott, delivered this wisdom to a freshman Member, and I quote.

"There are two kinds of Congressmen, show horses and work horses. If you want to get your name in the paper, be a show horse. If you want to gain the respect of your colleagues, keep quiet and be a work horse."

Not many Members can balance the demands of style and substance in the U.S. Senate, but Mac Mathias has done it with grace, he has done it with courage, and the country is richer for it.

Tribute to Departing Colleagues

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the 99th Congress is nearly over, and the Senate can look back with pride over a record of extraordinary and historic legislative accomplishments. In recent months the Senate has passed a revolutionary tax bill that sets the foundation for true tax reform. Our action on the drug bill, and on Superfund signals our commitment to deal seriously with pollutants that affect the health of our children and of our lands. Few can doubt that our other legislative efforts, including the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings measure to balance the budget, will have lasting legacies for the economic well-being of our Nation.

But while we can take some comfort from the many accomplishments of this 99th Congress, all of us in the Senate must temper our enthusiasm with the realization that six of our colleagues will depart the Senate at the end of this session.

Senator Goldwater, Senator Long, Senator Mathias, Senator Laxalt, Senator Eagleton, and Senator Hart, have each made monumental contributions to our Nation. They articulate individual and distinct political philosophies, yet we have witnessed their unified goals to make the United States a better place to live, to make us a trustworthy neighbor to our foreign friends, and to make sure that our citizens realize the promises of democracy that were established by our Founding Fathers.

The accomplishments of our departing colleagues are found in the laws of our Nation, and in our political history. No one among us can doubt that these six Senators have dedicated their lives to serve the public interest. It is not enough to simply say that we will miss Barry Goldwater, Russell Long, Tom Eagleton, Gary Hart, Paul Laxalt, and Mac Mathias. It goes without saying that we will miss their companionship and grace. But what we will miss most of all are their gifts of leadership and wisdom.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, with a combination of sorrow and joy, I bid farewell to Senator Charles McC. Mathias—sorrow because he is a man of conscience and decency whose voice and talents will be sorely missed in this body, but joy because he is a vital and committed man who will undoubtedly apply himself to equally important endeavors outside this body.

I have had the honor of serving with Mac Mathias for all 18 years of his Senate career. We often have been jokingly referred to as lonely lepers in the colony we call "moderate Republicanism," and I long ago learned to respect his strong voice and dedicated spirit.

A lot of history has been made during the past 18 years, and not all of it has been proud history: Vietnam, Watergate, and the incredible escalation of the nuclear arms race. But through it all, Mac Mathias has maintained not only his commitment but also his civility. He has refused to remain silent when his conscience and vision put him at odds with the majority. But instead of attacking the majority, Mac Mathias has set himself to the task of framing alternatives and advocating peace and justice.

Of all the accomplishments Mac Mathias can proudly claim, I think the Voting Rights Act stands as one of the greatest testaments to his energy, creativity, and compassion. At a time when domestic politics seemed to be coming apart at the seams, Mac Mathias refused to be among the naysayers. He knew what was right and melded it with what was possible and what was needed to frame a lasting piece of legislation. When we one day ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, that too will stand as a testament to the will and vision of Mac Mathias.

As the ranking member of the Senate Rules Committee, I will miss his leadership. As a moderate Republican, I will miss his companionship. And as a Member of this institution, I will miss his intellect, civility, and decency. But as I join my colleagues in bidding farewell to Mac Mathias, I take joy in the certainty that his commitment to civil rights, efficient government, and lasting peace will continue outside this Chamber.

Retirement of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, like most of my colleagues, I will miss my very good friend "Mac" Mathias. He is well known for his wide range of talents and ability. As I recall, the Washington Post once commented on his remarkable ability to be at home with the dock workers of Baltimore and the wealthy residents of Maryland's eastern shore.

In the Senate, Mr. Mathias is at home in a technical debate about the impact of foreign trade on American industry or the fine points of nuclear proliferation treaties. I have always admired the strength of character and commitment to ideals of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. We in the Senate seldom allow ourselves to take the time to appreciate the work of a fellow Senator. On the occasion of Senator Mathias' completion of his last term, we owe it to Mac to thank him for his fine example.

There are two substantive issues about Senator Mathias that I would like to share with my colleagues. The first is his commitment to the terms of the agreement reached by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Senator Mathias was one of the Senate's most convincing supporters of this bipartisan doctrine. We were trying to convince our colleagues that a balanced approach to the human development, security, and political needs of this troubled region.

While the full Congress did not ultimately implement the terms of our bipartisan effort to the extent we would have liked, I was always impressed with Senator Mathias' skillful and articulate exposition of the full range of economic, military, and political change needed in Central America. I will continue to work for our goals in this area, and I will truly miss the energetic support of my fellow senior counselor on the Commission.

The second debt I owe to Senator Mathias is for his fine work on patent protection for semiconductors. New Mexico is a producer of semiconductors and the law desperately needed clarification in this scientific and technical arena. The excellent work of Senator Mathias has done much to stabilize an otherwise volatile question about the rights of many of our good scientists in New Mexico to have their ideas protected. On behalf of New Mexico and America's computer industry, I thank my good friend for this lasting contribution to a vital industry.

In closing, I would only like to add that the U.S. Senate, as an institution, will sorely miss the calm and intelligence of one of its most individualistic and gentle Members. I hope Mac will continue to work with us in solving some of our most difficult problems. I know his hand can still carve out a path to agreement, as he showed us in the debate on Central America.

Indeed, the entire Senate and the entire Nation owe a debt of gratitude to a hardworking American who understands the problems of this Nation and its great future. We will only reach our national goals when more men and women of high caliber dedicate themselves to national service as Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., has done.

Senator Mathias Departs

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it is with a real sense of impending loss that I note the retirement from this body of the distinguished, unique, and able senior Senator from Maryland, Mr. Mathias.

"Mac" Mathias is one of those rare people in public life who has never let the trappings of office overwhelm his true nature. His grace and good humor are constant qualities that he brings to every occasion, thereby making even the most daunting task seem easier.

For me, he has become a true friend and wise counsel, as well as an ally in many a good cause.

It has been my special good fortune to have him as a colleague on the Committee on Foreign Relations where his perception and sense of fairness have contributed greatly to the balance of the committee.

I particularly commend him for his work on the South African sanctions bill, where his leadership was critical in ensuring that the committee take a strong stand in opposition to apartheid.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Senator Mathias was among the first to sound the alarm about the threat to international stability posed by the burgeoning debt of underdeveloped countries.

He also has taken a keen interest in our relationship with our NATO allies. For many years, he served as chairman of the Senate delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly, and he is currently finishing up a year of service as the Assembly president. His expert knowledge, diplomatic skill, and personal grace have greatly strengthened the United States-European interparliamentary relationship in support of NATO.

On the Committee on Rules and Administration, where he succeeded me as chairman, Senator Mathias has presided with notable equanimity and fortitude over the often-vexing problems involving internal management of the Senate.

Telephone procurement, Capitol security, computer services, campaign finance regulation, oversight of the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress and a host of other matters have received calm and patient consideration under the chairmanship of the Senator from Maryland.

By all odds, the most historic achievement of Chairman Mathias' tenure at the helm of the Rules Committee is the smooth, and I might say beneficial, transition of the Senate to the television age.

I must admit that I myself came only late and with reluctance to support TV coverage of Senate proceedings. But Senator Mathias was perhaps more farsighted than some of the rest of us in recognizing some time ago not only that the Senate owed it to itself and

to the Nation to adapt to the times, but that the institution would not suffer from doing so. I believe our experience to date has amply confirmed his judgment.

"Mac" Mathias will be remembered fondly for many things but perhaps most of all for his sense of scholarship and erudition. To the wonderment of us all, he is never at a loss for an appropriate literary allusion to sum up an occasion.

In the words of one of his most frequent sources of inspiration, Dr. Samuel Johnson, he is indeed "a Lord among wits."

Notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's abiding prejudice against Scotland, Charles McCurdy Mathias, Jr., is probably just the man Dr. Johnson had in mind when he said:

"Much may be made of a Scotsman if he be caught young."

The Senator from Maryland was indeed caught young. He started public life as an assistant State attorney general at the tender age of 31 and has been at it ever since. He first entered elective office in 1958 and has been reelected time and again, proving that Maryland respects his independent style and political courage. He has served his State with great distinction and while many of us are sad to see him leave the Senate, everyone would agree that he richly deserves a respite.

I only hope that he maintains his contacts and friendship with all of us he leaves behind in the Senate.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Grassley). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in saying farewell to Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias, this Chamber says goodbye to a member of a family that is steeped in a wealth of political history. His great-grandfather, for example, was a State senator who ran on Abraham Lincoln's ticket in 1860, and his grandfather was a State senator who campaigned with Theodore Roosevelt for the Bull Moose ticket.

But in saying farewell to Senator Mathias, this Chamber says goodbye to a Senator who himself is personally steeped in a wealth of political accomplishments and history.

Mr. Mathias was first elected to the Senate in 1968 after having served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.

As a Senator, Mac Mathias has served on the Senate Judiciary and Foreign Relations Committees, as well as on the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, the Joint Committee on the Library, the Government Affairs Committee, and the District of Columbia Committee.

He has been the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency, and the District of Columbia Committee. While on the Foreign Relations Committee, he served as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy.

Senator Mathias has been a forceful advocate of election law reform and copyright protection laws. As a proponent of a long-range energy policy, he has encouraged science and industry to develop new sources of energy. He was one of the original architects of the war powers resolution.

He has been involved deeply as Rules Committee chairman in assuring that the Senate as an institution functions properly and efficiently so that this great body can conduct and complete the vital work American voters send us here to do. All of us owe him a debt of gratitude for his tireless efforts in this respect.

But it will be for his accomplishments in the fields of human and civil rights that Senator Mathias will be long remembered and because of which he will occupy an important place in American history. The legislation he proposed resulted in the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964—which we now know propelled the cause of social and political equality for blacks, and freedom and democracy for all Americans.

Because of his effective work for the betterment of all Americans, Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, once called Senator Mathias "The conscience of the Senate." No one disputed that well-earned label.

Because of his successful work on behalf of the people of his beloved State of Maryland, and for all Americans, Parade magazine, February 15, 1977, rated him as "one of the most industrious, intelligent, and brilliant legislators" in the Nation. No one disputed that, either.

Senator Mathias' social conscience has occasionally put him at odds with Members of his own political party, including Presidents of his own party. But Senator Mathias has never been at odds with the people of Maryland who have appreciated him as much as he loves them.

In his 1974 election, he received 57 percent of the vote. This was the highest voting percentage that a Member of his party received in a Senate race that year.

In his 1980 election, Senator Mathias received the largest number of votes any elected official has ever received in the history of his State.

I have personally appreciated and highly regarded the Senator from Maryland. As I have said before, on August 11, 1986, in the Congressional Record, this great Senator and outstanding American has been one of the "most cooperative, most decent, most principled Members of the Senate." He has shown that grace, integrity, objectivity, reason, and statesmanship are integral parts of his character and how much those attributes on the part of a Senator can contribute to this body. For these and other reasons, I have always regarded his friendship as one of the most valuable intangible rewards of my own service in the Senate.

Now Senator Mathias leaves us. His departure from the affairs of our Nation creates a deficit in leadership and wisdom that will be difficult to correct, fulfill, and replace. But his accomplishments will forever be a part of the history of this Chamber and of American history.

I understand that he will probably retire to his restored, 200-year-old farm, "Bullskin." I am sure that he will be happy there. For one thing, the farm is so close to the great State of West Virginia that I am sure it is beautiful, comfortable, and very, very pleasant. And as a citation he received from Washington College upon receiving an honorary doctor of law degree noted:

"He [Senator Mathias] is a man of many parts, comfortable in Washington, yet happiest on his Appalachian farm where he raises sheep and other animals."

His gain will certainly be our loss because we lose a Member who has contributed mightily to the good of this Chamber and the well-being of the United States. He will be fondly remembered for the effective, hard-worker that he is, and for the kind spirited person that he is and always will be. I will personally miss him here, as will many other Senators.

Mr. President, I was saying only yesterday to another Senator as I spoke of Senator Mathias, and I said this with the greatest of care and very measured thought. Senator Mathias is a Senator—this is what I said yesterday to another Senator—he is a Senator who very well could have been one of those who sat in the first Congress of the United States in those first 2 years of the Senate's history. I said he very well could have been one as I have pictured him, a gentleman, wise, analytical, careful, thoughtful, forward

looking, a man of vision, he could have sat among our illustrious forebears in that Constitutional Convention in 1787.

I can easily see in my imagination a Senator Mathias among those men of that day. That is the way I feel about Mac Mathias.

We cannot help but to extend our fond and sincere hopes for happiness and contentment, so richly deserved, to Mac and his wife Ann, and my good wife Erma and I extend to Mac and to Ann our good wishes for a very happy, satisfactory, retirement and along with these words go our good wishes for these things: work for your hands, a straight path for your feet, a coin for your purse, a song in your treetop at morning, sunshine on your windowpane at evening, soft rains for your garden, a hand of friendship on your latchstring, happiness in your hearts, love at your fireside and God's blessing always.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Mathias). Under the rules and the precedents of the Senate, it is impossible for the Chair to respond, but if it were otherwise, he would.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself in spades with those remarks of our distinguished minority leader of the Senate.

In looking at those leaving I know of no one who will leave a bigger gap as a Senator here than Mac Mathias. He is not a showboat. He is not out here all the time trying to just pick up on what may be the next press release. He is one of the most thoughtful Senators we have and in that respect he will be sorely missed.

I certainly do wish to associate myself with that eloquent speech by the distinguished minority leader.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. BOREN. Mr. President, this year marks the final chapter in the U.S. Senate career of a man who has served as a Member of Congress through two of the most dynamic and important decades in our Nation's history. Senator Charles McC. Mathias retires at the end of the 99th session of Congress with an outstanding record of accomplishment.

Senator Mathias possesses the sincerity of conviction that often forces hard choices along the way. His willingness to stand by his beliefs has distinguished Charles Mathias as a man for the people of Maryland, not the politics of Washington.

His impressive list of legislative accomplishments has not been easily won, but Senator Mathias is not a man to back down from an issue in which he believes. As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and a strong proponent of civil rights legislation in the 1960's, Senator Mathias carried forth a family tradition that began during the administration of Abraham Lincoln by working for racial equality.

As an adviser to the Kissinger Commission on Central America and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Mathias has diligently worked to formulate a cohesive policy for Central America that would be suitable to both parties, as well as the President. His unflagging efforts in undertaking this task provide testimony to his strength of character and his dedication to the Senate and to his country.

Senator Mathias has repeatedly spoken out in favor of arms control and the importance of enforceable arms control treaties.

His chairmanship of the Senate Rules Committee has allowed Senator Mathias to continue his work as a reformer of our Nation's election laws. He was a principal sponsor of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 which required the first disclosure of campaign expenditures and contributions. I have had the pleasure of working with him as we have both attempted in the 99th Congress to reform our Nation's campaign finance laws, and I compliment his cooperation as my legislation in this area moved through the Senate Rules Committee.

Senator Mathias has also been a leader in civil service reform, home rule for the District of Columbia, and for safe disposition of nuclear wastes.

Senator Mathias' main concern throughout the years, however, has been in serving the needs of his home State. From the environment to municipal reform, Senator Mathias has served as an inspirational leader in the growth of the State of Maryland.

A native of Frederick, MD, Senator Mathias first began his years of public service as an assistant attorney general for the State of

Maryland in 1953, later serving Frederick as city attorney from 1954-59. He served in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1959-60 and won election to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Sixth District of Maryland in 1960, serving four terms in that body before being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1969. He also served our country in the U.S. Navy from 1942-46.

Senator Mathias, I join with my other colleagues in this body in wishing you and your family the very best as you leave the U.S. Senate. Thank you for your public service to your community, your State, and to your country throughout the years.

Retiring Senators

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, I want to join in paying tribute to distinguished colleagues who are voluntarily retiring from the Senator at the end of this Congress. We shall miss their wise counsel and good fellowship.

My comments are necessarily brief, but my respect and friendship for these colleagues are deep-seated and longstanding. Though they differ in personality and philosophy, each has been a truly distinguished Senator, each a valued colleague.

Russell Long, my chairman and my friend, exemplifies the highest traditions of public service. He brought his keen intellect and ready wit to the complexities of tax policy. We have all learned much from him; we respect this skill; and we shall regret his absence time and again in the years ahead. My admiration is exceeded only by my affection for him.

Tom Eagleton approaches public service with the same qualities that he approaches life: passion, courage, intelligence, and good humor. When he fights for a cause, his very forcefulness recruits allies. When he pokes fun at something, as he often does, his laughter is contagious.

Mac Mathias has been a steady voice of reason, sometimes a lonely voice against the passions and pressures of the moment. A man of dignity and principle, he has brought a national and even international perspective to the responsibility we all have of representing our States.

Barry Goldwater is a historical figure to our Nation and a warm, earthy human being to those of us who serve with him. His interests and life experiences are as varied as the geological layers in the Grand Canyon. But throughout his long life of public service, he has remained a patriot, a man of conscience and principle and candor.

Mr. President, these Senators can each be proud of their service in this body and of their individual records of accomplishment. They have freely chosen to leave this body, to turn their lives to different pursuits. If they have some regrets at leaving, those are nothing compared with our regret at their departure. And I am sure we all have at least a twinge of envy of the less hectic life they now can lead.

We honor them as colleagues. We shall miss them as friends.

Recognition of Staff of the Special Committee on Impeachment

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the Senate recently completed an extraordinary proceeding, carried out by an unprecedented method. The proceeding, of course, was the impeachment trial of Harry E.

Claiborne. For the first time in half a century, the Senate was called upon to decide whether or not to remove a Federal judge from the bench. A key element of the process of making the decision was the establishment, for the first time in the history of the Senate, of a special committee to receive the evidence relevant to the impeachment trial. The role of the Senate Impeachment Trial Committee established by Senate Resolution 481 has been the subject of a great deal of debate during the Senate's consideration of the Claiborne impeachment. That debate will no doubt continue, particularly when the Senate is next called upon to try an impeachment and looks to the Claiborne precedent. As chairman of this special committee, I speak now, not to enter that debate, but simply to offer my thanks to the many people whose conscientious work and thoughtful counsel enabled the special committee to discharge the duty assigned to it by the Senate.

Of course, the 11 Senators who served with me on the committee deserve recognition. Each of them took this unusual assignment seriously; each one made an important contribution to the committee's work. I know that the vice chairman of the committee, Senator Sarbanes, joins me in thanking them for their efforts and for their consistent attendance.

But every member of the impeachment committee would acknowledge that we could not have performed our assignment without the hard work of the committee's staff. When the committee was established, no special provision was made for staff support. It was thus necessary to seek staff from other assignments. Thus, every member of the special committee's staff was called upon to perform double duty, a burden made even heavier by the fact that the committee's busiest period coincided with the hectic concluding weeks of the 99th Congress.

The committee could not possibly have carried out its responsibilities without the advice and assistance of Michael Davidson, the Senate Legal Counsel. Mike's daily responsibilities are quite daunting by themselves. He and his small staff are the Senate's lawyers, responsible for representing this Chamber's interests in a burgeoning docket of actual and threatened litigation before the Federal courts. In the closing hours of the impeachment proceeding, Mike played his accustomed role, defending the Senate against an application by Judge Claiborne for a temporary restraining order enjoining a vote on the Articles of Impeachment.

But much earlier in the process, even before the establishment of the special committee, Mike Davidson had put his incisive legal mind to the task of advising the Senate on its discharge of this constitutional duty. After he was appointed as counsel to the special committee, he devoted long hours to framing the legal issues presented, advising the chairman on evidentiary and other rulings, and maintaining cordial and effective lines of communication with all parties. His skill and judgment were invaluable resources of which the committee frequently availed itself as it sought to navigate through the uncharted waters of this unprecedented proceeding. When the matter moved to the full Senate for the trial phase, Mike Davidson was on hand to advise the Presiding Officer. He acquitted himself throughout with distinction, and the entire Senate owes him its thanks.

To the staff of the Committee on Rules and Administration fell the task of making all the logistical arrangements necessary for the committee to do its job. Under the direction of John Childers, staff director of the special committee, staffers prepared the venues for the committee meetings and hearings and the Senate trial; docketed and distributed mountains of pleadings, memorandums, and other documents; cataloged exhibits; maintained security; informed the press; and took care of a myriad of other essential details. In addition, Anthony L. Harvey, the committee's chief clerk, worked with Parliamentarian Emeritus Floyd M. Riddick, a pro bono consultant to the committee, on a compilation of the relevant Senate rules and precedents; and, with his assistant, Byron Hoover, coordinated with W.A. Dowless and with Joseph P. Patterson of the Government Printing Office the speedy preparation of four volumes of transcript and other materials for the use of the Senate. John Rixey, the deputy staff director; Gerald Gereau, the security coordinator; and Ann Pincus and Randy Dove, press officers, also made valuable contributions, as did Carole Blessington, Kimberley Autin, and Gail Martin of the Rules Committee staff.

Finally, each member of the committee designated staffers to assist in preparing for the hearings and analyzing the testimony received. I ask unanimous consent that a list of the Members' staff representatives be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MEMBERS' STAFF REPRESENTATIVES

Senator Mathias, Chairman, Steve Metalitz, Matthew Gerson, and Eileen Mayer.

Senator Hatch, Randall Rader, Michael Chadwick, and Dee Benson.

Senator Warner, Jean Barrett.

Senator Rudman, Paul Barbadoro, and Wilson Abney.

Six Retiring Senators

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Record an article which appeared in USA Today today, comments about who the retiring Senators are. I think it is of some interest.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From USA Today, Oct. 15, 1986]

WHO'S RETIRING IN THE SENATE

SENATOR RUSSELL LONG, 67

Background: Louisiana Democrat elected in 1948. Longtime chairman of tax-writing Senate Finance Committee until GOP took control of the Senate.

Top Achievement: "Employee stock ownership. There are about 16 provisions in the (1973) law I passed to make it more attractive for more companies to make shareholders out of their employees. What is important is that they should have a piece of the action and a share of the prosperity in the firm."

Biggest Disappointment: "I am sorry I didn't start it (employee stock ownership) sooner."

Plans: "I don't know if I will be running for office again (he's viewed as a potential gubernatorial candidate in Louisiana), practicing law or serving on a corporate board or two."

Advice for Successor: "Tell the truth to these senators because they will come to know you for what you are. If you do make (a commitment), keep it."

SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER, 77

Background: Arizona Republican elected 1952 and 1968. Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee. GOP presidential nominee in 1964.

Top Achievement: "The Grand Canyon Enlargement Act and the Defense Reorganization Bill . . . but for me the crowning achievement has been (representing) Arizona."

Biggest Disappointment: The way the Senate as a whole has changed. . . . There are as many as 20,000 staff people assisting congressmen in ways that make me wonder who is really running the show. . . . In essence, you have a body that works a three-day week considering a convoluted calendar of bills that few people understand."

Plans: I have four children and 10 grandchildren, and I look forward to spending time with them."

Advice for Successor: "You need to be honest with yourself first, then always shoot straight with the people."

SENATOR CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, 64

Background: Liberal Maryland Republican elected in 1968. Had seniority to become chairman of Judiciary Committee but conservative Republicans blocked his path to the chairmanship in 1977.

Top Achievement: "Winning my last election by a larger margin than my first." (In his first election, he won with 48 percent of the vote; in his last election, he got 66 percent of the vote.)

Biggest Disappointment: "The loss in momentum in the civil rights efforts." (He cited a moribund Civil Rights Commission and the loss of interest in affirmative action.) On the lighter side: "Not getting Maryland crab cakes on the menu of the Senate Dining Room."

Plans: "Practice law, lecture at Johns Hopkins and pull long-overdue weeds at my farm," 30 miles from Frederick, Md.

Advice to Successor: "Don't let your desire to get re-elected get in the way of your judgment."

SENATOR THOMAS EAGLETON, 57

Background: Missouri Democrat elected in 1968. Foreign Relations Committee member. Vice presidential candidate (withdrew) in 1972.

Top Achievement: "The 1973 amendment to the appropriations bill that prohibited any further expenditures for bombing in Cambodia" that he sponsored.

Biggest Disappointment: "Eagleton has seen 'billions and billions of dollars poured into innumerable education programs while the quality of education in this country has not increased, but declined.'"

Plans: "University professor at Washington University in St. Louis, also practice law there."

Advice to Successor: "Get on the Finance Committee; it is becoming the pre-eminent committee in Congress. It's the center of so much activity. Issues of trade, health, the environment, taxes and Social Security are settled there."

SENATOR GARY HART, 49

Background: Colorado Democrat elected in 1974. Third-ranking Democrat on Senate Armed Services Committee. Presidential candidate 1984; expected to run again in 1988.

Top Achievement: "What stands out is the Senate itself. I've served with some great American leaders. The great contributions they have made are well documented."

Biggest Disappointment: "I and others were not able to bring about some serious movement on arms control, which is still the most serious issue of our day."

Plans: "Well, I've had some inquiries from law firms, universities and businesses about what I can do after January of 1987. But whatever I do, Colorado will continue to be my home."

Advice for Successor: "No advice is necessary. I'm confident Rep. Tim Wirth (running against Republican Ken Kramer) will manage just fine in the Senate."

SENATOR PAUL LAXALT, 64

Background: Nevada Republican elected in 1974. Close friend of President Reagan. Sent to the Philippines by Reagan administration earlier this year to persuade President Ferdinand Marcos to step down.

Top Achievement: "The fact that I had the opportunity with my relationship with the President to serve as a conduit between two branches of government while not compromising my position as a U.S. senator from Nevada."

Biggest Disappointment: "Losing the Panama Canal (treaties) fight."

Plans: "Into private law practice in Washington, DC."

Advice for Successor: "Don't take yourself too seriously because nobody else in Washington will."

Charles Mac Mathias, Jr.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, before coming to this body in 1979, I had already heard of the distinguished senior Senator from the State of Maryland whose reputation for integrity was known to a great many of us from the plains.

Charles Mac Mathias, Jr. has served his beloved Maryland and this Nation with great distinction. Over the years, Mac Mathias has earned the recognition as one of the Senate's truly great thinkers; a man who has shown great strength and fortitude in the many times he has, through conscience, been thrown against the tide. Such times, I suggest, were very difficult for him, but Mac always seemed to see through the complexities and far more often than not came down on the side of reason, fairness, and compassion. Such abilities, I believe, are inherent in only a few individuals and Mac Mathias is one so gifted to be a leader of that pack.

Many Members of this body have taken the floor to pay fitting tribute to Senator Charles Mac Mathias and his insight into the need to bring the greatest deliberative body in the world into the modern age. During his tenure as chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, he was the advocate for and successful in bringing the wonders of the computer age to each of our respective offices and the committees of the Senate. In addition, Mac was a stalwart in his support of bringing the day-to-day activities of the Senate to the American people through radio and television. Such accomplishments only further prove his dedication to the welfare of this body, the public, and to the furthering of democratic ideals.

Mac Mathias will soon cast his final vote as the very distinguished senior Senator from the State of Maryland. Though he will leave a great void, he also will leave us with a great legacy; a legacy of conscience and of honor. For this we thank him and wish him God's speed in his days ahead.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise to offer a few words on the occasion of the retirement from the Senate of our friend and colleague, Mac Mathias. Because of the recent impeachment proceedings, I had an opportunity to work more closely with him than at any other time since I have been in the Senate. I am grateful to have had the experience, Mr. President, to see this man of fairness and compassion at close range.

Mr. President, Otto von Bismarck is reported to have remarked, "Politics ruins character." Mr. President, Bismarck never considered the possibility of a man like Mac Mathias being a politician and giving the lie to that opinion.

As he departs from the Senate at the close of this session, Senator Mathias leaves a legacy of integrity and a standard of principle to be admired and emulated. Not given to the whims of fashion, his sense of what is right and his deliberate nature create a formidable character which works its way in a dignified manner. His devotion to the people of Maryland and the land on which they live has guided his actions and earned him their respect, affection and gratitude. They will miss his leadership and so will the Senate.

Tribute to Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., who announced that he would retire from the Senate at the end of this Congress. Throughout his life, whether as an attorney, Congressman or Senator, Mac Mathias has never been one to forsake his conscience for the purpose of party politics or personal ambition. His attitude is refreshing and inspiring. His voice has been one of wisdom and reason—he will be greatly missed.

During his entire adult life, Senator Mathias has been an outstanding servant of the people of Maryland in many different ways, and as the holder of many different elective offices. After receiving his law degree, he was elected as the assistant attorney general of Maryland. He then served as the city attorney for the city of Frederick, was later elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and then, in 1958, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for three terms. Finally, in 1968, Charles Mathias was first elected as a Member of this Chamber. Looking back through this truly unselfish record of public service, one is reminded of the similar examples of public service established by our forefathers—for the life of Charles Mathias was cast in the same mold.

Throughout his history of service to the people of Maryland, and to each citizen of this Nation, Charles Mathias is probably best known as a strong advocate of civil rights. During his tenure in both Houses of Congress, he has always been in the forefront of the fight for equality among all American citizens. He is one of the chief sponsors, as a Member of the House of Representatives, of the civil rights legislation which was passed by Congress in 1964 and 1965. In 1968, after being elected as Senator, Charles Mathias introduced the Fair Housing Act. He has since that time fought to strengthen the act in an effort to further protect both the elderly and the handicapped. Additionally, he was instrumental in the 1975 and 1982 extensions of the Voting Rights Act. His tenure in the Senate will be remembered for both his courage and wisdom.

Charles Mathias is also known for his great work in other areas vital to our national interests. He has served for years as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and has worked with NATO members to assure our national security. I recently had the pleasure to serve on the Impeachment Committee of Judge Harry Claiborne which Senator Mathias chaired. I must say that I was impressed with his efforts to provide the defense with all legitimate requests while still preserving the sanctity of the Senate. Senator Mathias provided tremendous leadership and direction during the implementation of this archaic impeachment process.

The moral character of Senator Mathias is unquestionable. He often serves as a defender of the citizen who has no voice. He will not tolerate any injustice, or impropriety. His service has been long and valuable. He has helped to provide the Senate with an irreproachable conscience. His contribution, voice, and good nature will be missed. His friendship will also be missed.

Retirement of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, although I have not had the privilege of serving on a committee with Senator Mathias—indeed, although we have served on separate sides of the aisle in the Senate—I believe his retirement this year marks a major loss to this body.

Senator Mathias has exemplified the kind of reasoned debate, civility and thoughtfulness that give meaning to the idea of the Senate as the world's greatest deliberative body.

His principled approach to issues as volatile as criminal code reform and as close to home as the administration of the Senate itself has earned the respect of those who differ with him as well as those who do not.

Senator Mathias has acted on principle throughout his public life. In the early 1960's, he was one of three Republican Congressmen who introduced the bill which ultimately became the law we know as the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Throughout his Senate career he has pursued the strengthening of that law and its companion voting rights and fair housing statutes.

He has sought to pursue and to guide our Nation's foreign policies in ways that serve our Nation's long term interests, under Republican and Democratic Presidents alike. His far sighted view of our national interests was particularly aptly recognized last year, when he was unanimously elected president of the North Atlantic Assembly, a legislative body of NATO members. He is the first U.S. Senator to have been so honored.

And he has remained a champion of constitutional values and constitutional protections throughout his career. Whether the issue is as misunderstood as the exclusionary rule which serves to buttress the fourth amendment or as controversial as capital punishment, Senator Mathias has never sought refuge in stridency or in silence. His has been a voice of reason, of political courage and of sanity in the Senate.

It has been a privilege to work with him. His loss will be felt on both sides of the aisle.

Tribute to Departing Senators

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, when Senator McC. Mathias leaves the Senate at the end of the current session, we will be losing one of the true gentlemen scholars this body has known. Senator Mathias is my friend, and he is the friend of all Americans who cherish what's good and decent and upright in this country.

Senator Mathias has distinguished the Foreign Relations Committee with his experience and wisdom, as well as the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, the Joint Committee on the Library, the Government Affairs Committee, and the District of Columbia Committee.

And, probably more crucial for those of us serving every day in the Senate, he has been chairman of the Rules Committee—that sensitive body that determines administration and operating procedures, and budgets, and laws governing campaign finance. On a daily basis, this nuts-and-bolts committee has tremendous sway over our lives.

Always, Mr. President, and without fail, Senator Mathias has been courteous and fair and equitable in this sensitive area. I have seen him under great pressure, and he has always dispatched this difficult job with a balance of judgment and good sense that's called for in such a chairman.

I want to mention, finally, the record Senator Mathias has put together in controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. He has been a staunch and fearless advocate of arms control legislation since he first came to Congress. He was an adviser to the SALT II delegation and an observer at the START talks in Geneva. Although active in other foreign policy matters, this issue has always been important to Senator Mathias, and we owe him our thanks and recognition for those tireless efforts.

Mr. President, we will miss McC. Mathias in this Chamber. I wish him well as he retires to that beautiful farm, "Bullskin," in the countryside he loves so much. His accomplishments will always be a part of the history of the Senate.

Tribute to Senator Mathias

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to bid farewell to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. Mathias] who will retire from the Senate after this session of Congress.

Mac Mathias has served three terms in this body. His record is one that has the respect not just of the people of Maryland, whom he has so ably represented, but also of the Nation as a whole.

Mr. President, during the years he has served in the Senate, political tides have changed, Presidents have changed, and control of the Senate has changed. But, in the face of these changes, Senator Mathias has stood firm in his convictions.

Mac Mathias has stood firm in support of civil rights and civil liberties. He has stood firm in support of the Constitution and the separation of powers. He has stood firm in support of a judiciary that is above reproach. In defense of his convictions, he has at times stood alone in his party. At times he has stood alone in the Senate.

His convictions have cost him opportunities that would otherwise have been his. But, they have won him a place in history.

Mr. President, I have worked most closely with Mac Mathias on issues concerning intellectual property. That is an interest of mine. It is one I have shared with the Senator from Maryland.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, Senator Mathias has helped revise and modernize our law, to protect innovative ideas, and to preserve to their authors the fruits of their invention. The effective protection of intellectual property provides a critical incentive to invest in research and to expand our knowledge. There are few steps we can take that can have a greater impact in maintaining America's economic competitiveness than rewarding and encouraging technological innovation.

Just in the years I have served with Senator Mathias, he has played a leading role in the enactment of legislation to create a new form of intellectual property protection for semiconductor masks; to extend the patent term for pharmaceuticals, to compensate for time lost because of regulatory review; and to strengthen the law against counterfeiting of trademark goods.

I have worked most closely with Senator Mathias in our continuing effort to revise the law on process patents. Our goal has been to make it an infringement of a U.S. process patent to make, use, or sell a product in the United States made outside the United States through the unauthorized use of a process patent. Our legislation would bring American law in line with that of our major trading partners. It would provide important protection against foreign piracy of our most innovative processes.

Mr. President, Senator Mathias' persistence and wisdom brought the legislation through Senate passage last week. And if, as I hope, the Congress completes action on the legislation and sends it to the President for enactment, it will be due in large part to the work of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. President, I will miss the Senator from Maryland. The Nation will miss him as well. I will miss his thoughtfulness, and his insights. His service to the Senate and his service to American ideals has been and will remain a model to us all.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, every 2 years, the press of business at the end of another Congress and the happiness of returning home is overshadowed by the sad task of saying farewell to some of our colleagues. This year is especially difficult since the U.S. Senate is losing one of its most respected and prominent Members, Senator Charles McC. Mathias from Maryland.

It has been an honor and a privilege to work with Senator Mathias over the last 18 years, and I view his departure with deep regret. Popular with his constituents, esteemed by his colleagues, and admired by his staff, Mac Mathias contributed greatly to the business of this Nation. Democrats and Republicans alike sought his counsel and benefited from his advice. During his tenure on the Foreign Relations Committee, the Rules Committee, and the Judiciary Committee, our Nation's legislation passed through the hands of an individual who had a keen sense of the rule of law, fairness, and the place of the United States in a modern world. He made significant contributions to both our domestic and foreign policy, a fact rewarded by the people of Maryland who ignored party registration and returned this man to the Senate by ever-widening margins. As chairman of the Rules Committee, he has also made unique contributions to the Senate by overseeing its transition to the electronic age. His constituents and fellow Senators would have welcomed him back next year, but he has chosen new horizons, a decision we can all appreciate and admire.

Mr. President, I look forward to hearing about the future accomplishments of this great man and trust that I may benefit from them. The U.S. Senate will not be the same without Mac Mathias, and I join my colleagues in wishing him Godspeed.

Retirement of Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, it is difficult for me to imagine the Senate without my senior colleague from Maryland. For over a quarter of a century Mac Mathias has been one of our Nation's leading public servants and one of Maryland's most illustrious sons.

Since coming to the Congress in 1971, I have been honored to work with Mac Mathias and to be his colleague and friend. He is a leader of integrity and intellect, of courage and compassion, for whom I have the deepest respect and affection.

Throughout his public career Mac Mathias has been steadfast in his commitment to the vision of our Founding Fathers, to the principles of the Constitution, and to the well-being of all our people. His eloquent advocacy of humane values has elevated our national life and made a singular contribution to a just and decent society. Mac's politics have been marked by a civility and grace which ennoble our national life and drive from the political scene the mean and petty. Maryland and the Nation have been fortunate to have a man of his quality in public office.

Having served the people of Maryland—as Frederick city attorney, State legislator, Congressman, Senator—Mac now plans—to put it in his own words—“to shift to a new field of activity, while retaining many of the interests and concerns” of his life.

These interests and concerns have been many and varied over the course of Mac's distinguished public career, touching virtually every matter that has come before the Nation. Many of these are worthy of extended comment but let me mention two in particular—his outstanding record on protecting and preserving our environment, especially the Chesapeake Bay, and his role in creating a nation in which “there is no legal barrier of any kind between Americans of differing race or creed.”

Mr. President, last year when he was reflecting on some of the events during his time in the Congress, Mac Mathias pointed out that:

“In 1960 we were a nation divided by barriers of law, custom and practice. Today there is no legal barrier of any kind between Americans of differing race and creed. That is change in its most positive form.”

With characteristic understatement, Mac then added “I am proud to have played a role in that peaceful revolution.” Mr. President, Mac Mathias played a very major role in every piece of civil rights legislation that came before this body during his time in the Senate. Working with his close friend, the late Clarence Mitchell, Jr., the head of the Washington office of the NAACP, Mac was in-

strumental in helping to tear down those barriers of law, custom and practice of which he spoke.

At a time when the Chesapeake Bay was reaching a crisis stage in its environmental decline, Mac Mathias took the lead on this issue and made it his personal crusade. He understood that the magnitude of the problem called for an effort involving not just the Federal Government and Maryland but also Virginia and Pennsylvania—not only the Environmental Protection Agency, but all the Federal agencies with activities along the Bay's shores. Mac Mathias has been the catalyst which led ultimately to the completion of the EPA's comprehensive study 3 years ago, laying out a program for reversing the decline of the Chesapeake Bay. Our hopes for restoring this national resource, America's largest and richest estuary, are the consequence of Mac's dedicated and intelligent leadership.

Mr. President, in reflecting on Mac's career, the Baltimore Evening Sun in an editorial aptly commented:

"Let us also not forget the great distinction with which 'Mac' Mathias has served this state, for eight years in the House of Representatives, and 18 years in the United States Senate. In that quarter of century of service he has shown himself to be a man of principle and conscience in areas ranging from civil rights to the control of nuclear weapons. His single-minded pursuit has been a humane public policy within the limits of our fiscal ability. As he bows out, the appropriate words are those chosen by Oliver Wendell Holmes when he saw his colleague Louis Brandeis passing at a distance: 'There goes a good man.'"

Mr. President, as Mac Mathias leaves this body, as he puts it, "to practice law, lecture at Johns Hopkins and pull long overdue weeds at his farm," he goes with the respect and admiration of all of us who have been fortunate enough to serve with him, and, more importantly, with the appreciation and best wishes of the people of Maryland and the Nation. Christine and I will always cherish the friendship of Mac and Ann Mathias, and we join so many others in wishing them happy and satisfying lives in the years ahead.

Mr. President, since Mac Mathias, upon his retirement from the Senate, will be turning his attention to the teaching of our next generation, I think it appropriate that an article in the University of Maryland's *Diamondback*, explaining in his own words the "Tremendous Satisfaction" he has felt from his public service, be printed in the *Record*, and I ask unanimous consent to do so.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

TREMENDOUS SATISFACTION

Charles Mathias, Jr.

My years as a U.S. Senator have been a rare and rewarding experience. The Senate is unique—a legislative body with jurisdictions and responsibility without parallel or precedent anywhere else in the world.

"The world's greatest deliberative body" has been recognized as a remarkable institution by people from all over the world, includ-

ing Britons, from whom we borrowed our system. That is high praise indeed! The Senate was "the most remarkable of all inventions of politics," according to William Gladstone, a Prime Minister of Great Britain during the Victorian era. To one British ambassador, it was a "masterpiece of the Constitution makers."

So, I am proud to have served here for 18 years and for eight years before that in the House of Representatives. But being a senator has not always been easy. The pressures and challenges of the Senate are demanding as well as rewarding. I have been fortunate to have had outstanding predecessors, beginning with Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Their examples provided guidance in making some of the difficult decisions.

But I also depend on the people of Maryland to help me decide the controversial issues. Often it is the points in a constituent letter or the arguments from a Marylander who visits my office that provides the deciding factor in issues facing not only the state but the entire country.

I am often asked what I will miss the most after I leave the Senate. Of course I will miss the prestige of the office and the chance to meet and discuss important issues with world and national leaders; it would be unnatural not to miss such privileges.

But most of all, I will miss the opportunity to help people solve their individual problems with government. The widow who has not received her Social Security check, the immigrant who needs an extended visa, the disabled veteran trying to cut through red tape to get his benefits—these people have turned to me for assistance and I have received tremendous satisfaction from helping them.

Maryland has changed dramatically since I first came to Washington. At that time the Chesapeake Bay was endangered, Baltimore was in disrepair, the state's roads and highways were filled with potholes and inexpensive public transportation seemed an impossible dream.

But after pounding the fragile ecology of the Bay with decades of pollution, we have begun action to restore this great waterway to a healthy condition.

Today, Baltimore is a national model of inner-city renewal. It is possible to drive across Maryland from Ocean City to Garrett County without having to stop for repairs to your car. And for state residents unable or unwilling to drive, efficient and reasonably inexpensive public transportation systems operate in many parts of the state.

I have been a witness to many of the changes that have shaped this state in the past quarter-century and, indeed, a participant in them. Some of the improvements are nothing less than remarkable.

When I was first elected to Congress in 1960, the Nation was divided by barriers of law and custom that denied many Americans the basic rights we cherish. When I became a senator in 1968, the delicate balance of power was in peril from the excesses of the presidency. Today, the Civil Rights and War Powers acts are legislative actions that will transcend our lifetime to protect the foundation of democratic government for generations to come. Their enactments have brought me a tremendous sense of fulfillment.

These achievements notwithstanding, as I approach my final days of public service in the Senate, my work here is far from complete.

Twenty-two years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, a myriad of legal and economic obstacles still exist that deny some Americans equal access to our Nation's blessings. Fair housing is one of these problem areas. I am currently sponsoring the Fair Housing Act Amendments to insure that Americans will not be discriminated against as they seek a comfortable place to live.

As chairman of the Rules Committee, I am trying to substantially change the funding of congressional campaigns. The extravagant financial demands of political campaigns and the accompanying pressures to yield to special interests constitute nothing less than a crisis of liberty.

During my remaining time in the Senate, I will continue to press for public financing of congressional races to restore public confidence to our electoral system.

Many other problems remain to be solved. The Chesapeake Bay's wetlands are still shrinking and Baltimore's unemployment remains too high.

I would offer some advice to my successors. The protection and extension of basic human rights in America and around the world must never disappear from the public agenda. More and more we will discover that the measure of our civilization will be taken from how we protect and provide for minorities and the disadvantaged.

Nor can this country shrink from its duty to protect individual liberties established by the Constitution. As our technology grows, deliberate threats and unintentional incursions on our basic freedoms must continually be checked.

Finally, I would urge my successors to follow the voice of reason and conscience instead of bowing to special interests or parochial pressures. Public office demands vigilance and dedication that, at times, can seem extraordinary.

I have served in Congress under seven presidents through a turbulent and fascinating period. The friendship, support and dedication of my fellow Marylanders during this period have been the greatest reward of this experience.

Senator Charles Mac Mathias

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, Mac Mathias is an intelligent, gracious, and thoughtful man whose personal qualities have translated themselves into a Senate career marked by integrity and fairness.

We have served together for many years on the Judiciary Committee, where the entire Nation has seen Senator Mathias' deep personal concern for civil rights, for fairness, the Constitution, judicial quality, and for compassion in the law and in the court system. He was a giant in our work on the death penalty, the Voting Rights Act, antitrust and fair housing law.

The people of the State of Maryland very likely would have re-elected Senator Mathias to be their Senator for as many terms as he wished to serve. He did a great job in representing the interests of Maryland, a beautiful State with a wide variety of resources and a diverse and skilled population. But Mac Mathias also meant a great deal to the rule of law and justice under which all Americans live, and which we cherish as uniquely American.

He has been a staunch guardian of all of our liberties, and I will miss his voice and integrity in the Senate.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, if I might I would just like to pay tribute to the Senator from Maryland who made that very eloquent statement regarding his senior colleague and I just like to say regarding Mac Mathias I think the phraseology that Senator Sarbanes used was so appropriate. He lacked any vestige of meanness and pettiness. His career indeed was marked by grace and civility and also by principle and determination.

Mac Mathias is a man of character as so well has been testified to here today.

Also I would like to mention he is a joyous human being, a great person to be with, a marvelous companion, one with a grand sense of the history of our Nation, and although he will be leaving this Chamber, I, and I think all of us, look forward to our continued association with he, Ann, and his family in the days ahead.

We wish him the very best.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in a moment not unusual for our retiring colleague Senator Mathias, he said at a recent dinner that what he would miss most about being an eminent public leader would be the ability to "pick up the phone and do something for someone's life." Well McC. Mathias has done just about as many great things for people's lives as any one man can do in a lifetime. He may leave this body with the peace of mind that only comes with having accomplished one's noblest ambitions.

Senator Mathias has brought to this Congress a sense of public service that he derives from his deep reverence for the rights and liberties provided in our Constitution. His longstanding championship of civil rights can be traced clear back to the early stages of his public career. For instance, Marylanders may recall when as municipal attorney in Frederick he desegregated a local theater—in the early 1950's. In the Congress, it was often he who, aligning himself with more liberal Members despite party pressures, assured the approval of major civil rights legislation in the years when it was moving through the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Mathias always transcended partisan labels and contrived ideological alignments. He strove instead to uphold personal and national principles with a startling sense of independence. I had the privilege of seeing this quality, along with his intelligence and political savvy, first hand when we worked extensively together on the Foreign Relations Committee to strike an agreement on the issue of Central American policy. He is truly one of the most intelligent and thoughtful men I have worked with—never someone to rely on the expertise of others on the stage of political combat. His diligence and dedication to this work was always reflected in his formidable knowledge and command of the agenda he believed in.

He leaves us for the noble pursuit of transmitting to his students what his long and illustrious career has given him. His devotion and ability will be missed greatly in this Chamber. We can only envy his students the opportunity they will perhaps never quite appreciate fully until they, too, have taken on the challenges he overcame with dignity, scholarship, and commitment in this institution.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, it is altogether fitting that Senator Charles McC. Mathias should have represented the State and people of Maryland in the U.S. Senate for the last 18 years. He is the embodiment of the virtues of tolerance, graciousness, respect for the past, and diversity which characterize that great State. I don't know where his talents will be most missed—on the Foreign Relations Committee, where he was a leader in drafting anti-apartheid legislation; on Judiciary, where he has scrutinized closely but fairly the credentials of those who will sit on our courts; or on Rules and Administration, whence he led the Senate, over my sometimes heated objections, into the television era. His greatest legislative legacy may well turn out to be the Chesapeake Bay on whose rehabilitation he has worked for 15 years. It is certain, however, that the poor and disenfranchised on whose behalf he sponsored civil rights, voting rights, and fair housing legislation have reason to be grateful to him for his untiring efforts on their behalf.

Like Sir Christopher Wren, his monuments are all around us, so we are not likely to forget him. I am sure that he will continue to be active on behalf of his State and its citizens in the years to come.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, it is a well-known maxim that the Senate is a continuing body. But the practical source of that continuity are those people with the long view of events, those who work hard to fashion the workable agreements. Senator Mathias has been that kind of craftsman.

He has strong views of his own. He never relents in his efforts to do what's best for Maryland. But it is not his style to let partisanship rule his judgment, nor to put his preferences ahead of the national interest.

It has been my good fortune to serve with him on the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs. His affability, and temperate approach to thorny matters has always been instrumental in whatever progress we make.

By training, he is an attorney, and that training together with his patience has made him a respected voice on the Judiciary Committee. His work on the Foreign Relations Committee reflects his own decency and compassion for all people throughout the world.

Charles Mathias is a man of discernment and courage, a reasoned force for deficit reduction and sensible economic policy. He is a softspoken man, who takes the time to listen, to survey the options, weigh them, and cast an informed vote despite the pressures of politics.

He has been a widely popular Senator, able to earn votes across the party spectrum because his fellow citizens always believed his only aim was to do what was right.

The Senate will miss him as much as his State will miss his service. He was and remains a man of his word, a strong and determined Senator doing the best he can.

I wish him the very best, and hope he will not be a stranger to the Senate as he takes up a second career.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is an honor to join my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in paying tribute to our friend from Maryland, Senator Charles McC. Mathias. For more than a quarter century, Mac Mathias has been the foremost champion of civil rights in the U.S. Senate. Throughout his brilliant career in the Senate and in the House of Representatives before that, he has been a tireless and eloquent advocate of the rights of minorities, women, the elderly, and the disabled, and we shall miss his leadership in the years to come.

I have been proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with Mac Mathias in the critical civil rights struggles of the past two decades. His leadership on fair housing legislation dates to his freshman year in the Senate and has continued to the present time. He has also been in the forefront on the continuing battle for equal voting rights for all our citizens. In 1982, he was a principal sponsor of the Voting Rights Act extension, which has done so much to advance the peaceful revolution of civil rights in America and to transform our society into one that more nearly meets the ideal of equal justice under law.

In addition, Mac worked tirelessly to assure that Martin Luther King, Jr. received the recognition he so richly deserved. As a leader of the long and successful effort to place a statue of the great civil rights leader in the Capitol, and to designate a national holiday in his honor, Mac, like Martin Luther King, Jr., taught us that with perseverance, we truly can overcome.

Mac's retirement will be felt especially deeply by all of us on both sides of the aisle who worked with him on the Senate Judiciary Committee. For years on that committee, we have looked to Mac for the decisive vote on so many critical issues, not only in the area of civil rights, but on other issues as well. As chairman of the Subcommittee of Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, he has championed the rights of creative artists, and has initiated innovative and important reforms to bring copyright and patent protections into the 20th century. His efforts to bring the United States into the Berne Convention have highlighted the need for international recognition of creative rights. Throughout his career, in all aspects of our work on the committee, he has been devoted to fairness and justice. All of us who have been privileged to serve with him on that committee have learned from him and admired him, and we shall miss his leadership, his counsel, and his friendship.

In addition, Mac leaves a mark of high distinction in many different areas of foreign policy, especially on nuclear arms control. His skill as a legislator, his thorough understanding of complex issues, and his commitment to arms control have brought us closer

to that great and overriding goal of our time. In particular, he has been a tireless advocate for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, and we are closer to that historic goal today because of his thoughtful Senate work.

He has also made a lasting contribution on numerous other critical issues in foreign policy. He was one of the first to warn about the accumulating danger of the Third World debt. He played an indispensable role in developing and strengthening the antiapartheid legislation that has finally put America on the side of justice and a free South Africa.

In these and so many other ways, Mac Mathias has graced this Chamber with his presence. I wish him well in the years to come. His retirement is a loss to the Senate, to Maryland, and the country. He will rank as one of the finest Senators that Maryland has ever had, and I hope that Presidents in future years will find ways to use the enormous talent, integrity, and statesmanship that he brings to everything he touches.

Tribute to Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Mac Mathias is a friend of mine: A friend who has served in the Congress with unequalled distinction for more than a quarter century.

Much has already been said here on the floor and in the press about his upcoming retirement. The accomplishments of his long career are, of course, familiar to all of us. Yet a listing of those things, I do not believe, cannot begin to convey what Mac means to me and to the rest of his friends and colleagues here.

We respect the senior Senator from Maryland, yes, for the power of his well-known intellect. We respect him for his skill as a legislator. And we admire him for his prudence, wisdom, rock-steady temperament, and ever-present good humor. But even more, Mac Mathias has made his mark as a man of conscience. He acts always from belief and from conviction. The U.S. Senate knows this about their colleague from Maryland. And the people of his great State know it. His constituents have respected him—and reelected him for it.

But Senator Mathias moves on. He will practice law, and some fortunate students at Johns Hopkins University will have the benefit of his teaching. This is his right, or more precisely his due. This Senator would presume only to offer Charles McCurdy Mathias every possible good wish, and to thank him for a generation of incomparable service to this State and Nation.

Senator Mathias: Conscience of the Senate

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I rise to bid farewell to a colleague who is retiring from the Senate with the adjournment of the 99th Congress: the senior Senator from Maryland, Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

In a unique sense, Mac Mathias has been my leader in all my 24 years in Congress, for during our service together, both in the House and Senate, he has always been one step ahead of me, alphabetically in all rollcalls. I number him among my earliest friends on the Hill.

As "the conscience of the Senate," his wisdom, comradery, and most of all, his example, will be remembered and treasured for years to come. His graciousness to me was only exceeded by his graciousness to my luncheon constituents, to whom I would frequently introduce him, so that they might return to their homes and tell their neighbors and children, "Sparky introduced me to one of the giants of the Senate, Charles Mathias of Maryland."

His accomplishments in securing civil rights and civil liberties legislation, his work to bring peace and prosperity to Central America, his efforts in regard to arms control: all have gained for him national recognition and gratitude. In his home State his worth is widely known; in his last election campaign he carried every county of Maryland and the city of Baltimore as well. We refer to him as a "conscience" for this body but he has served in this role for those beyond this Chamber, Mr. President.

He is retiring now to his farm, a loss to this city not unlike Thomas Jefferson's final return to Monticello. His departure brings to mind the lines from the poem "Nobility" by Alice Cary: "True worth is in being, not seeming—in doing, each day that goes by * * * There's nothing so kingly as kindness, and nothing so royal as truth."

A noble giant leaves our midst, Mr. President, in the departure of Maryland's senior Senator. I join my colleagues in wishing Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. Godspeed.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, it is with great regret that I bid a formal farewell to my colleague and my friend, Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias. In 18 years in this body, he has built a record that few legislators will ever match, serving in a pivotal way on three different and important Committees: the Foreign Relations Committee, the Rules Committee, and most recently on the Judiciary Committee.

In the years we have served together in the Senate, Mac has been a leader for the best interests of America, at home and abroad—helping to bring both the Vietnam war and Watergate to a conclusion, and moving civil rights to the forefront of our national agenda. I believe that Mac will be most remembered, and rightly so, for that last contribution—leading the fight, often against the leadership of his own party, to maintain a strong Civil Rights Commission, to extend the Voting Rights Act, to ensure fair housing for all.

Mac will be remembered for his candor, and for his quick dry wit—a wit for which I was a willing target on more than one occasion. He will also be remembered for his compassion and for his integrity, qualities that were not left behind even as Mac moved to the highest levels of public life in this country. When asked recently what advice he had for his successor, Mac very characteristically remarked: "Don't let your desire to get reelected get in the way of your judgment." It never did with Mac, and he still managed to pull in a greater percentage of the vote on each successive election.

Those kind of results demonstrate a remarkable and consistent faith in the judgment of the people of Maryland. They knew an honest man and a natural leader when they saw one like Mac Mathias. Mac will be missed by the people of Maryland, I am sure. He will also be missed by his friends in both parties who had the distinct pleasure and honor to serve with him in this Chamber.

I know that Mac's counsel will be much sought after even when he leaves this body to concentrate, as he puts it, on pulling long overdue weeds at his farm in Frederick. I am confident that Mac will continue his work for the kind of world that President Kennedy described around the time that Mac first entered politics—a world in which "the strong are just, the weak secure, and the peace preserved."

There is an Irish expression that a guy with a nickname like Mac can surely appreciate. It is Dia Dhuit, and it means literally "God be with you." It is their way of wishing someone "all the best" on their journey. Dia Dhuit to you, friend and colleague, Senator Mathias.

Mac Mathias

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I was a member of the freshman class of Senators of 1969, but was an appointed Senator, facing an election in 1970 and another in 1972. Mac Mathias was in that class, also, but he came to the Senate with 8 years of service in the House behind him. Mac was one of the experienced members of our group, which included several of the current Members of the Senate. Barry Goldwater, returning after a 6-year absence, and Bob Dole, who also had experience in the House, also were part of that class.

Given the large Federal employee populations in Alaska and Maryland, Mac and I soon found that we were involved in many issues on the Governmental Affairs Committee together. And, along with Jake Javits, Ed Brooke, Jim Pearson, Bob Packwood, and me, Mac was a member of the first Wednesday Group.

A profound thinker, Mac Mathias has always been a leader in the Senate. His staunch defense of civil liberties and civil rights will be missed here, but he has inculcated in many of us the passion of his thinking and his dedication to freedom.

My memories of Mac will always include those pleasant occasions when we had time enough to walk from our offices to the Senate floor. I started calling Mac, who was always a courtly gentleman, the "Squire," for if there was anyone in the Senate who epitomized the gracious courtesy of country living, it was Mac Mathias.

Tough in debate, gentle in his treatment of those who may not have always lived up to his expectations, Mac Mathias has been a contributor—a significant contributor—to the legislative process. And Maryland public servants know—they really know—that Mac Mathias has fought to assure they received fair treatment from the Congress.

I shall miss the Squire, and the Senate's quality of life will not be the same with his departure.

Charles McC. Mathias

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, there are some Members of our body who appear almost to have been born to be a Senator. They feel this way because of their devotion to the traditions of the Senate, to the independence of the Senate and to their own ability to handle the myriad issues of the Senate. No one fits this description better than my dear friend and colleague Charles Mathias, the senior Senator from Maryland.

Senator Mathias, is a man whose consummate good sense, gentle humor, and willing to put the best interests of the Nation above partisan or parochial interests has always seemed a beacon to other Senators and truly to most Americans. He is one person who will leave a void when he retires this year.

It has been my extreme good fortune to have served with Senator Mathias as a member of the Appropriations Committee and a member of the Judiciary Committee and a member of the Intelligence Committee. In each of these committees we have faced difficult issues. In every instance his sense of justice, compassion and of eminent good sense has come through time and time again to the benefit of all of us, Republicans or Democrats.

Some Senators have been called giants in the Senate. Senator Mathias could be called that, but even more appropriately a gentle giant of the Senate.

I value my friendship with him and I wish him the very best in the years to come.

Tribute to Senator Mac Mathias

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, with the close of the 99th Congress, we say farewell to our beloved colleague from Maryland, Mac Mathias. I join his many friends in this body in noting that his departure will be a great loss to the U.S. Senate. For 18 years, he has served this body with his exceptional intelligence and decency. We will miss his calming influence in times of strife. But, by the good graces of geography, we will not be deprived of his continued fellowship and counsel in the years ahead.

Regrettably, the Senate has trouble coping with a truly independent voice. Such voices are more often punished than honored. Yet Mac Mathias has insisted on marching to his own drummer. And he has fashioned a distinguished record of legislative accomplishment and independent advocacy.

Perhaps his finest moments have been in the Judiciary Committee, where he has been a steadfast champion of civil rights and civil liberties. In the Foreign Affairs Committee, too, he has played an important role since 1981. Quite frankly, I have disagreed with Mac's foreign policy positions on almost every important issue. But I have always respected his political independence and the intelligence with which he argued his positions.

Perhaps the best measure of Mac's sanity and independence is his decision to walk away from a Senate seat that, in all probability, could have been his for another term. We wish him the very best in the many years ahead.

